ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18

PATNA:
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA
1918

[*Price—Indian, 12 annas; English, 1 s.*]

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

Digitized with financial assistance from
NSDL
Technology, Trust & Reach
on 24 February, 2020

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18

PATNA:
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BIHAR AND ORISSA
1918

[*Price—Indian, annas; English,* s.]

Agents for the Sale of Books published by the Bihar and Orissa Government.

Agents in India:

(1) Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

(3) Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., College Street, Calcutta.

(4) Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.

(5) Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., 6 and 8-2, Hastings Street Calcutta.

(6) Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.

(7) Messrs. D. B. Taraprevala Sons & Co, 103, Meadow Street, Fort, Post Box No. 18, Bombay.

(8) Messrs. M. C. Sircar & Sons, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

(9) Proprietor of the Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

(10) Messrs. M. N. Burman & Co., Bankipore.

(11) Babu Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad.

(12) Standard Literature, Co., Ld., 13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

(13) Manager of the Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

(14) Messrs. Butterworth & Co., Ld., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

(15) Messrs. Ram Krishna & Sons, Anarkali Street, Lahore.

Agents in England:

(1) Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

(2) Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, London, E. C. and 25, Museum Street, London, W. C.

(3) Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.

(4) Messrs. P. S. King, & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

(5) Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50-51, Broad Street, Oxford.

(6) Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Trinity Street, Cambridge.

(7) Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E. C.

(8) Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

(9) Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

(10) Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

(11) Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.

(12) Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ld., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Agents on the Continent:

(1) M. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

(2) Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

No. 1415.

FROM

K. N. DIKSHIT, ESQ., M. A.,

Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Survey,

Eastern Circle,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT
OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 14th December 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1917-18. One set of photographs taken during the year, is being sent separately.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

K. N. DIKSHIT,

Offg. Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Superintendent's Report, Part I . . . . . 1—6

Paragraph 1, Office 1

Ditto 2, Superintendent's Tour 1

Ditto 3, Exploration 2

Ditto 4, Conservation . . . . . 2—5

(A) Assam 2

(B) Bengal 2

(C) Central Provinces and Berar 3

(D) (I) Bihar and Orissa 3

(II) Excavation Sites 4

(A) Pataliputra 4

(B) Nalanda 4

Paragraph 5, Treasure Trove 5

Ditto 6, List of Ancient Monuments 5

Ditto 7, Drawings and Photographs 6

Ditto 8, Superintendent's Programme, 1918-19 . . . . . .

Assistant Superintendent's Report, Part I 9

Paragraph 1, Office establishment 9

Ditto 2, Assistant Superintendent's Tour 9

Ditto 3, Drawings and Photographs 9

Ditto 4, List of Ancient Monuments 10

Ditto 5, Assistant Superintendent's Programme for 1918-19 10

Appendices :—

Appendix A—Leave taken during 1917-18 15

Ditto B—Expenditure during 1917-18 15

Ditto C—Time spent on Tour 16

Ditto D—Statement of expenditure on archæological works during 1917-18 . . . 18—25

Assam 18

Bengal . . . . . .

Central Provinces . . . . . .

Bihar and Orissa . . . . . .

Appendix E—Treasure Trove 26

Ditto (I) Consisting of coins 26

(II) Not consisting of coins 27

Ditto F—List of Photographs . . . . . 27—34

Ditto G—List of drawings 35

Superintendent's Report, Part II . . . . . 39—45

Assistant Superintendent's Report, Part II . . . . . 49—57

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART I.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

PART I.

GENERAL REMARKS.

1. Office.—As was recorded in paragraph 8 of last year's Report, the Superintendent, Dr. Spooner, was absent from this Circle for four months during the year 1917-18 (namely, from the 20th June to the 19th October), while he officiated as Director-General of Archæology in the place of Sir John Marshall, then on leave. Mr. Ch. Duroiselle, Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, Burma Circle, officiated as Superintendent during this period. He also held charge of the Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, until the 16th July, 1917, when he made over charge to Professor D. R. Bhandarkar. The head quarters of the Superintendent, Eastern Circle, were, under the orders of Government, transferred from Calcutta to Bankipore (Patna) with effect from 17th July, 1917. Munshi Azhar Hussain was appointed on 16th April, 1917 as clerk in the Assistant Superintendent's office, *vice* Muhammad Shamsul Haq, who resigned on 1st April. Mr. A. M. J. Muhammad, Maulavi in the Superintendent's office, was transferred to the Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, as Assistant Curator with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Babu Makhan Lal Mullick, clerk in the Superintendent's office, was appointed from 1st December, 1917, to the newly-created post of Accountant in the same office. The ensuing vacancy was filled by appointing Munshi Azhar Hussain to the post of clerk in the Superintendent's office from 2nd January, 1918. On 8th January, 1918, Babu Uma Shankar Varma succeeded him as clerk in the Assistant Superintendent's office. For statements of leave granted to the staff and the expenditure for the year under report, *vide* Appendices A and B, respectively. Dr. Spooner desires me to add that he was perfectly satisfied with the diligent and efficient discharge of their duties by all the members of his staff.

2. Superintendent's Tour.—At the beginning of the year under report, the Superintendent was still at Bargaon where he spent the month of April, as shown in Appendix C. During May and part of June he was encamped at Bankipore for some minor work connected with the excavations at Pataliputra. Thereafter Dr. Spooner proceeded to Simla to officiate as Director-General. On June 11th Mr. Ch. Duroiselle left Mandalay for Calcutta to take over charge of the offices of Superintendent, Archæological Survey and officer-in-charge, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, at Calcutta. He was in camp at Patna until the middle of July, when he went to the headquarters in Calcutta to make over charge of the Archæological Section, Indian Museum. On July 19th he returned to the new headquarters at Patna. On September 6th he went to Simla to confer with the officiating Director-General and returned to headquarters on September 17th. In the interval between October 5th and 12th he paid visits of inspection to Puri, Bhubaneswar and Calcutta and returned to headquarters on the 13th. On resuming charge of the office of Superintendent, Dr. Spooner spent a fortnight at Simla as recess and proceeded thereafter to Saraikala to confer with the Director-General of Archæology, returning to headquarters on the 12th November. On November 19th, he paid a visit of inspection to an old site in Mohalla Kadam Rasul, Patna City. On

December 3rd he went to Boram in the Manbhum District for the inspection of the ruins and from there on the 5th he proceeded to Bargaon in connection with the excavation at Nalanda where he stayed until January 17, 1918, with the exception of a short visit to Rajgir. From January 18th to 28th his time was divided between Patna and Bargaon in connection with the excavations. On February 4th he went to Muzaffarpur to attend the Council of Sanskrit Studies there. Returning to Patna for a couple of days, he went to Bargaon on 9th February and continued to halt there till the 4th March, when he returned to headquarters. On March 22nd he again went to Bargaon to complete the season's work, returning to headquarters on the 25th. On March 29th and 30th he paid visits of inspection to Kumrahar.

3. Exploration.—(A) *Nalanda.*—A condensed account of the excavations at Nalanda this season will be found in Part II of this Report. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,880-3-8, drawn from the Superintendent's Budget increased by a further sum of Rs. 3,000 received as an Imperial Grant-in-aid, thanks to the generosity of Sir John Marshall, who visited Nalanda in January 1918. The Government of Bihar and Orissa themselves allotted a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for preliminary conservation, and a short statement of the measures carried out under this head is given in paragraph 4.

(B) *Pataliputra.*—At Pataliputra no additional work has been possible the last three seasons owing to the Superintendent's absence from Patna during the summer months, when alone the lowered level of the sub-soil water makes deep digging practicable in this area ; but it is hoped that the Bulandi Bagh excavations can be continued in the hot weather of 1919, if funds permit. For it is to be recorded with grief and regret that in the death of Sir Ratan Tata the Archæological Department has lost the valued support of this distinguished and public-spirited patron of so many worthy enterprises in India. His loss is mourned by the community at large, and in special measure by that Department of Government which is so deeply indebted to him for his liberality in connexion with the exploration of this site.

4. Conservation.—The great war continues adversely to affect the programme of conservation work. During the year under report, no new works were undertaken, nor Imperial grants-in-aid received for conservation in this circle. In Appendix D will be found the statements of expenditure on archæological works in the four provinces comprising the Eastern Circle.

(A) *Assam.*—The total expenditure on conservation work in Assam amounted to Rs. 2,023-13-0 distributed over 21 items. Of these, except the provision of boundary pillars for the demarcation of the compounds of Gargaon and Karanghar Palaces, all the items consisted of annual repairs, mostly of a petty nature. The very important groups of monuments at Sibsagar and Dimapur absorbed as much as Rs. 778-8-11 and Rs. 326-14-2 respectively, by way of annual repairs.

(B) *Bengal.*—The Public Works Department in Bengal report the expenditure of Rs. 19,320-2-0 on conservation work during the year under review. The largest individual item of expenditure was thorough repairs to the tomb of Khan Jahan Ali and the great mosque known as the Satgumbaz at Bagerhat in Khulna District. Rupees 5,053 were spent during the year, and the work completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,456. At the tomb, the mosque just west of it came in for special repairs, and the compound walls, roof, dome and cornice were secured. At the Satgumbaz, the present work aimed at completing the repairs to the roof, domes, etc., which were half done about ten years ago.

At Pandua in the Malda District repairs to the cloisters of the Adina mosque were in progress, Rs. 3,004 being spent during the year. The cloisters as a whole are far gone in ruin, but further decay was arrested by rendering the exposed core of the walls waterproof with cement stained to the proper colour, renewing the facing stones at places and underpinning the wall.

At Masjidbari in Bakarganj District, the mosque was taken over for repairs, and Rs. 2,175 were spent out of an estimate for Rs. 3,000. The

renewal of loosely-bonded facing brick masonry, the eradication of rank vegetation, improvement in the appearance and proper drainage of the surroundings have been provided for in the estimate.

Special repairs to the Jatar Deul temple in the Sunderbans were completed at a cost of Rs. 940 during the year. Part of the work consisted in setting right some of the brick facing in the upper part of the temple, which had been badly done in former repairs. Provision was also made for a stone floor and steps, for laying out pathways, levelling the surroundings and removing jungle growth.

At the important group of monuments at Vishnupur in the Bankura District, Rs. 2,024 were spent in repairs (mostly of a petty nature) to 14 of the temples. Further measures of conservation will have to be taken after personal inspection.

(C) *Central Provinces and Berar.*—In the Central Provinces Rs. 13,432 were spent on ancient monuments during 1917-18, distributed over 34 items of annual repairs and 12 of special repairs. In only four items of the former, did the expenditure exceed Rs. 200, viz., in the annual repairs to the Fort wall at Chanda, where Rs. 450 were spent, and in the annual repairs to the monuments at Burhanpur and Asirgarh (Nimar District) and Lonar (Buldana District) where Rs. 410, Rs. 361 and Rs. 225 were spent respectively.

Out of the 12 items of special works, a few deserve special mention. The fine medieval Mahadeo temple at Gondai in the Drug District is a monument deserving particular attention by reason of its elegantly sculptured spire. It was a great pity that the crushing of a portion of the foundation stones had jeopardized the whole superstructure. On the advice of Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, radical measures for its preservation were decided on, and the whole temple was rebuilt after dismantling, for which Mr. Blakiston had given explicit instructions. The amount spent during the current year on this work was Rs. 6,625.

Rupees 1,947 were spent during the year on special repairs (not yet completed) to the so-called Nadir Shah's tomb at Burhanpur in Nimar District, a monument of considerable architectural importance, though of doubtful identity. Work here is carried on along the lines recommended in Sir John Marshall's conservation notes of 1907 and Mr. Blakiston's five years later. Refacing the walls, resetting long stretches of the ornamental cresting of merlons, repairs to the dome, arresting further decay of the interior platform, and rebuilding part of the outer one, were the chief measures provided for. Only simple string courses and projections were reproduced, the rest being carefully blocked.

A sum of Rs. 459 was spent at the *Jami Masjid in the Fort of Asirgarh* where the work of doing away with the ugly excrescences added on to the monument during the military occupation of the fort is in progress. A few *chajja* stones will also be renewed and bracket stones repaired.

The fort of Balapur in Akola District is a double citadel of the Imad Shahi period and is reputed to be one of the strongest forts in Berar. Special repairs, which, costing Rs. 726 during the year, in addition to Rs. 560 previously laid out, are now completed, consisted in erecting buttresses to the retaining wall around the eastern battlements of the inner citadel, and filling in some dangerous cracks, besides miscellaneous items.

(D) *Bihar and Orissa.*—(I) The Public Works Department report that Rs. 11,628 were spent on conservation in Bihar and Orissa during 1917-18. Of the 78 items on which the amount was distributed, only 9 were special works. The annual repairs nowhere cost more than Rs. 200 except in the following cases :—(1) the tombs of Makhdum Shah Daulat and Subadar Ibrahim Khan at Maner in Patna District, which required Rs. 518 for their upkeep, (2) the Black Pagoda at Konarak in Puri District, where Rs. 501 were expended, (3) the buildings in the hill-fort of Rohtas in Shahabad District, where a sum of Rs. 480 was spent and (4) the fort and bastion at Buxar in Shahabad District where Rs. 253 were spent.

Among special works, the erection of a monument on the battle-field at Buxar, which is yet in progress, took as much as Rs. 4,360 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,426. At the famous Black Pagoda at Konarak, where Rs. 2,221 were spent during the year, much work has been done. Sand was removed from the courtyard, some parts of the walls where the inner core was exposed were re-faced with stone; gaping joints in the lower-most cornice were pointed from above, and a minor shrine on the south side was dismantled and re-erected. In the immediate future, some more measures will be urgently needed for the protection of the Jagmohan, where some of the facing stones appear to be crumbling as a result of the action of salt; and where the *amalaka* is in a dangerous position as has recently been noticed by the Hon'ble Mr. Clayton, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Special repairs to the tomb of Bukhtiar Khan at Chainpur in the Shahabad District, were completed, at a total cost of Rs. 13,654 of which Rs. 284 were spent during the year 1917-18. The amount of work done was extensive and includes among other items, thorough repairs to the plaster and underlying concrete of the great dome and main parapet; renewal of *chajja* stones, repairs to the flooring of the mausoleum and outside platform; mending roof and floor of main gateway, resetting loose stones of the *chhatri*, filling cracks in the roof, fixing drain pipes, providing wire netting for windows and openings, rebuilding the compound wall where necessary, and repairing the kiosks at the corners (except one, which was too far gone in ruin). On the whole the monument has been put in a structurally sound condition, the environs cleared and levelled, and a chaukidar's shed erected.

(II) **Excavated sites.**—(A) *Pataliputra.*—At site No. 1 in Kumrahar, no structural remains exist, except the wooden platforms, which are fortunately covered by water, and thus protected from decay. A certain amount of infilling was done at this site in order to tidy its appearance, by covering up some of the exposed brick walls of post-Mauryan date and certain trial trenches after duly recording them in the plans.

(B) *Nalanda.*—A somewhat detailed description of the conservation and restoration undertaken at Nalanda during the year is necessary. Apart from the usual remedial measures taken at the end of a working season to ensure protection to the walls and important finds *in situ* during the rainy months, the special value attached to the Nalanda ruins seemed to justify the undertaking of later special repairs to the exhumed buildings *pari passu* with the excavations.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for carrying out this work, out of which Rs. 989-10-6 were spent during the year. The service of a Public Works Department Sub-overseer were placed at Dr. Spooner's disposal for a period of two months and 18 days, i.e., from 5th March to 22nd May 1918. This man, Babu Jitendra Kumar Sen Gupta, carried out the work with the co-operation of the excavation staff, according to the instructions of Dr. Spooner, and worked with commendable energy.

In site No. I, the southern portion of the east wall of the main (or second) monastery having badly bulged at several points, was set in plumb by removing the bulging bricks and replacing them in lime. Similar repairs were made to the eastern portion of the south wall adjoining the verandah.

The artificial "caves" found last year in the courtyard were taken in hand. The corbelled top of the doorway openings, of which four or five courses of bricks were preserved in the western cave, was completed, and the vaulted roof of both the eastern and western "caves", of which only about half was preserved has now been completely restored. The top of the roof is flat and has been rendered perfectly water-tight.

The main wall of the monastery on the west, together with the cells at the top of it (i. e., those of the latest monastery of all) were also conserved during the year under report. The former was rebuilt to the level of the highest existing point, which came up to a height of two feet above the floor of

the cells of the fifth monastery. The top-most courses of this wall have been laid in lime mixed with brick-dust; so as to prevent the percolation of rain water. The side and front walls of the cells of the fifth monastery have been rebuilt up to a height of three feet, viz., the highest point actually found in isolated cases. Here the masonry is brick-in-mud with the exception of the two uppermost courses which are brick in lime and brick-dust. Of the whole row of cells, those to the south are in course of completion.

Site No. III.—The tower-like structures ornamented with stucco at the north-east and north-west corners of the inner building excavated in the Vihara mound, were this year restored where necessary for preservation and were protected from the inclemencies of the weather by temporary roofs.

The upper portion of the stairway above the landing on the north face of the stupa has also been repaired. In these steps the upper third of each riser is recessed 1½″ behind the lower portion, which consists of two courses. Part of the front wall adjoining the staircase, especially the piece of walling to the west of the landing, has been repaired with the torus and other mouldings accurately reproduced.

The standing Bodhisattva outside the main Vihara on the north and east was provisionally housed in a little shrine this year. Only the flooring and the walls up to a height of 2′ had been found intact, when the chapel was discovered. These walls have now been taken to a height of 6′ 6″ perpendicularly and corbelled so as to reach the top at the tenth course. The doorway has a similar corbelled opening after 5′ 6″ perpendicular height.

In the coming season it is proposed to continue the conservation of the monastic ruins at site No. I and to carry further also the preservation of the remains at site No. III. Some conservation will also be taken in hand at site No. II (the temple base with the frieze of sculptured stone plaques) and elsewhere throughout the excavated area wherever individual remains are found to require it. But for reasons of national economy no further excavation as such is to be attempted until the end of the war and only such measures of conservation will be carried out as are requisite to prevent the deterioration of the monuments.

5. Treasure Trove.—Of treasure trove consisting of coins, three finds were reported from Bengal during the year under review and five new finds from the province of Bihar and Orissa. Particulars of classification of six more from the latter province in previous years were received during the year. The details about all the finds will be found tabulated in Appendix E of this report. No case was reported from Central Provinces and Assam.

Of treasure trove, not consisting of coins, four finds were reported from Bengal and two from Bihar and Orissa (vide Appendix E). The former include the discovery of an iron cannon of Muhammadan times at Jugudal in Dinajpur District. One of the finds from Bihar consisted of some gold and copper pieces and corals, found at Bariahi in Bhagalpur District. Mr. R. D. Banerji, who examined them, is of opinion that they must be some associated with enshrined Buddhist relics, as similar objects were found below the Vajrasana at Bodh-Gaya and from the stupa at Kiul.

6. List of Ancient Monuments.—The photographic survey of the monumental antiquities of the province of Bihar and Orissa was continued during the year by the temporary photographers attached to this circle for the purpose. Mr. Ganguli visited places in the Monghyr and Hazaribagh Districts and Mr. Pindi Lall continued his survey of the Shahabad District. At headquarters, besides fairing out their notes on the places visited and preparing sets of prints from the negatives taken by them, both the photographers had to do some of the regular office work. Mr. Pindi Lall had also to accompany the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent on tour on several occasions in the absence of their permanent photographers. Mr. Ganguli was on combined leave for 5 months and 22 days, and Mr. Pindi Lall on privilege leave for 76 days, during the year.

The chief difficulty so far experienced in the accomplishment of the revision of the list was the want of sufficient leisure to devote to the work on the part of the gazetted officers. It is therefore to be noted with pleasure that arrangements were made since 1st April 1918, so that the Assistant Superintendent in the Circle was enabled to devote himself mainly to the task of bringing out the revised lists. In another place will be found a paragraph on the List of Ancient Monuments, by the Assistant Superintendent, recapitulating the present position as regards materials for the production of the proposed volume for Tirhut.

7. Drawings and Photographs.—Under Appendices F and G will be found lists of the drawings and photographs prepared by the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's staff during the year. As in previous years, the photographic material in connection with the revision of the List of Ancient Monuments in Bihar and Orissa is excluded from the lists appended to this Report.

8. Superintendent's programme.—In April and part of May work was still in progress at Bargaon. Dr. Spooner visited Orissa early in May in connexion with certain urgent matters concerning the Bhuvanesvar temples. Early in July he was called to Simla to officiate as Director-General of Archæology owing to the sudden illness of Sir John Marshall. I was appointed to officiate as Superintendent and took over charge of the office on the 22nd July. With the exception of two short visits to Arrah and Nalanda, I was fully occupied with the routine work at headquarters during the period up to 15th September when I also held charge of the Assistant Superintendent's office for six weeks, during Mr. Panday's absence on leave. For the purpose of drafting the present Report, I proceeded to Simla in the middle of September, special sanction of the Government of India having been obtained beforehand. Returning before the Puja holidays, I made over charge to Dr. Spooner on the 21st October, only to take over from him on the 25th of the same month, consequent upon his appointment as Assistant Director-General.

The programme for the ensuing cold weather can roughly be laid out in the following manner. In Bengal, I propose to visit the important centres of conservation work such as Gaur and Pandua in the Malda District, Bishnupur in the Bankura District and Bagerhat in the Khulna District. A visit will also be necessary to the area affected by the recent earthquake in Eastern Bengal, as some of the monuments are reported to have felt the shock. In Bihar, conservation at Nalanda for which the Local Government have liberally provided funds, will require attention for a considerable time. In Orissa, a visit to Konarak for the inspection of conservation work carried out recently at the Black Pagoda will be necessary. In the Central Provinces, I hope to visit Burhanpur and to inspect recent work at Bheraghat near Jubbulpur, and on the Mahadeo temple at Gondai in the Drug District.

K. N. DIKSHIT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART I.

1. Office Establishment.—All the members of the Assistant Superintendent's office, with the exception of Munshi Shamsul Haq whose resignation was accepted by the Superintendent on the 1st April 1917, gave me entire satisfaction in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them and I have great pleasure in recording my appreciation of their services here.

2. Assistant Superintendent's Tour.—During the year under report the Assistant Superintendent was occupied during the summer months mainly in clearing off arrears of office work which had accumulated during the period when only one officer was left in sole charge of all archæological work in the four provinces which comprise the Eastern Circle. In the last week of April he went to Bargaon to confer with the Superintendent and in May he was enabled to make a tour of inspection in Assam which had been standing over for over three years on account of pressure of more urgent work in the other provinces. In the course of this tour the Assistant Superintendent visited some monuments in the Goalpara, Kamrup and Naga Hills Districts. In June he went to Calcutta to confer with the Officiating Superintendent and on his way back from that place he went to Bodh-gaya for inspection. In August he visited the monuments at Kalna under orders from the Officiating Director-General of Archœology and in the same month he inspected the Arrah House in connexion with an estimate for special repairs which had been framed by the Public Works Department, after the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In September the Assistant Superintendent visited Belwa in the Saran District in connexion with the trial excavations which were to be undertaken at that place and which the Officiating Director-General proposed to entrust to his charge, and in October he visited the monuments at Jubbulpur and Burhanpur where conservation work was either in progress or in contemplation. In November the Assistant Superintendent was to commence work at Belwa; but this had to be postponed for want of camping arrangement and the proposed earlier commencement of the excavations at Nalanda by the Superintendent for the intended visit of the Director-General. Owing to the absence of the Superintendent in Simla and Taxila, the tour proposed in the programme at page 11 of the previous report could not be undertaken. The month of November was partly devoted to the work of the Bihar and Orissa Coin Cabinet of which the Assistant Superintendent was placed in charge (vide Bihar and Orissa, Education Department, Memo. No. 1536-E., dated the 10th October, 1918). In the first week of December he visited the tomb of Munir-ud-doula, Patna City, and the monuments at Maner and the time between 7th and 17th December was spent in supervising the work of dismantling the recent restorations to the sculptures at the Chausath Yogini temple at Bheraghat (in Jubbulpur District). On the 31st December, the Assistant Superintendent visited Chandpur near Bihar to report about the Khanqah to the Government of Bihar and Orissa and from there he went to Bargaon to confer with the Superintendent. On January 3rd, 1918, the Assistant Superintendent visited Burdwan where certain repairs were executed before the expected visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and between the 10th to 15th of the same month he visited the monuments at Sassaram and Rohtas. Under instructions from the Superintendent, the proposed tour to Assam was abandoned. In the first half of February, the Assistant Superintendent was engaged in supervising the removal of certain sculptures from the mound at Belwa and packing them for despatch to the Patna Museum in accordance with the wishes of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa. In March the Assistant Superintendent made a long tour of inspection in Bengal during which he visited the monuments at Vishnupur, Dihar and Bahulara (Bankura District), Begania, Bamunarah and Gaurangpur (Burdwan District), Panduah and Tribeni (Hoogly District) and Gaur and Panduah (Malda District). The trial excavations at Belwa which were postponed for the spring had to be further postponed until next autumn.

The details of the touring outlined above will be found in Appendix C to this report.

3. Drawings and Photographs:—During the year under review 185 photo-negatives were prepared in this office and six sets of prints were

made from the negatives prepared in the previous year, besides a number of prints required for use in office. Only two drawings were plotted during the year. These drawings as well as the photo-negatives are included in the lists given in Appendices E and F to this report.

4. List of Ancient Monuments.—As the revision of the List of Ancient Monuments now forms the main charge of the Assistant Superintendent (since April, 1918), it appears necessary to make a brief statement as regards the present state of the materials which have hitherto been collected for the purpose. When this work was made over to the Archæological Department in 1902 the issuing of correction slips at regular intervals was considered to constitute sufficient improvement in the old list. But subsequent instructions and suggestions have transferred the revision of the list from the sphere of routine business to that of serious scientific work, while the scope of the undertaking has been considerably enlarged. As the materials collected by the late Dr. Bloch covered all the four provinces and were, therefore, though extensive, not intensive enough for any one locality, a staff of photographers was appointed for five years (in 1913) to bring in photographs of everything of any sort of importance with a view to saving the time of the Superintendent by enabling him to judge which buildings required personal inspection. As the whole province of Bihar and Orissa, far more the whole of this circle, offered too vast a field for such a survey, it was decided to prepare a list of the existing ancient monuments in one division (Tirhut) at first and if it proved successful the scheme was to be extended to the other divisions of the province and, subsequently, to the whole circle. A large number of photographs of monuments of varying interest and importance were thus collected; but due to pressure of other work the actual compilation of the volume for the Tirhut Division could not be taken up until April, 1918, when, with a view to expedite the preparation of the list, the Assistant Superintendent was relieved of a large portion of his other duties which the Superintendent, in consultation with the Director-General of Archæology in India, agreed to take upon himself.

The first thing therefore which the editor had to do was to examine the photographs and notes brought in by the photographers and to check their reports by visiting a few places so as to be able to gauge the value of these for the purposes of the list. Then, the more important of the monuments reported on by the photographers will have to be visited in person, so as to facilitate writing their descriptions, etc., in a satisfactory manner. It is also advisable to collect references in the publications of the more important antiquarian societies and institutions of this country and outside, so far as practicable, and to prepare plans of some of the most important sites and buildings for illustration.

It is difficult therefore at the present moment to fix a definite date when the volume for Tirhut may be expected to be ready; and as accuracy, completeness and usefulness are aimed at, the progress will of necessity be slow. I hope, however, to complete the touring portion of the work before the close of the current financial year.

5. Assistant Superintendent's Programme for 1918-19.—A considerable portion of the year having already elapsed, the programme outlined below refers only to the remaining five months. It was in April 1918 that the Assistant Superintendent was given charge of revising the list of ancient monuments and it was from this month that the offices of the Assistant Superintendet and Superintendent were separated theoretically as well as practically. In April the Assistant Superintendent was engaged in preparing notes on the places visited during the last tour in Bengal for the Superintendent. In May he was occupied with the preparation of the antiquarian map for the Tirhut Division which has since been forwarded to Government. In June he started on a tour of inspection in connexion with the revision of the list in the Saran District and was engaged there up to 7th July 1918, when he met with an accident and had consequently to take leave for six weeks. During this period the work entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent did not make any progress as no new man came to officiate for him, the charge being

taken over by the Officiating Superintendent. On resuming his duties on the 18th September 1918, the Assistant Superintendent took up the preparation of the antiquarian map for the Patna Division and writing his portion for this report. In the first week of October he had been to Khandagiri to assist Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, in the matter of clearing some doubts regarding the Hathigumpha inscription. There is considerable touring to be done in connexion with the revision of the list and some time will have of necessity to be devoted to studying for collecting information regarding the monuments and antiquities in Tirhut. The preparation of the antiquarian map of the province has also to be continued and, if possible, completed during the year and the trial excavations at Belwa, if taken up, will require some five to six weeks at least. The work in hand is calculated to keep the Assistant Superintendent engaged during the remainder of the current year and a portion of the next.

H. PANDAY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Leave taken during the year 1917-18 :—

Superintendent's office—

Babu Pindi Lal, Temporary Photographer.	Privilege ...	76 days ...	7th May to 22nd July 1917 (July 22nd being a Sunday).
Mr. Suprakash Ganguli, Temporary Photographer.	Combined ...	5 months 22 days.	16th July 1917 to 5th January 1918.

Assistant Superintendent's office—

Mr. Azhar Hussain, Clerk...	Medical ...	11 days ...	20th to 30th August 1917.

APPENDIX B.

The expenditure during the year has been as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salary of Gazetted officers—		
Superintendent's pay	8,878 6 2	
Assistant Superintendent's pay	3,658 13 10	
		12,537 4 0
Salary of Non-Gazetted Establishments—		
3 Clerks...	1,482 4 1	
1 Photographer	1,200 0 0	
2 Draftsmen	1,835 10 4	
1 Maulavi	980 0 0	
1 Accountant	240 0 0	
5 Peons	477 10 10	
1 Chaukidar	72 0 0	
Privilege leave allowance from 1st to 18th March 1917 at Rs. 70 per mensem paid to a substitute photographer	40 10 4	
Medical leave allowance from 27th to 30th August 1917 at Rs. 15 per mensem paid to a substitute clerk...	1 15 0	
Temporary Establishment	55 14 5	
		6,386 1 0
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances, Gazetted officers ...	4,206 4 0	
Travelling allowances, Establishment ...	3,215 10 0	
		7,421 14 0
Supplies and Services—		
Charges for excavations	7,880 3 8	
Photographs and Photo-materials ...	934 10 6	
Purchase of instruments	79 8 0	
Purchase and repair of tents	34 6 0	
		8,928 12 2
Contingencies—		
Purchase of stationery	4 3 0	
Purchase of books	280 7 6	
Belts, badges, and liveries to peons ...	19 6 0	
Rent, rates and taxes	600 0 0	
Postage and telegram charges	460 10 6	
Conveyance of tents, stores, records, etc. ...	932 1 0	
Hot and cold weather charges	170 12 5	

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Purchase and repair of furniture ...	*2,541 7 0	
Miscellaneous	922 14 9	
Menial charges	89 13 11	
		6,021 12 1
Total ...		41,295 11 3
Temporary Establishment—		
Salary—		
2 Photographers	2,648 6 11	
3 Peons...	317 1 7	
		2,965 8 6
Allowances—		
Travelling allowances	1,816 11 6	
		1,816 11 6
Contingencies—		
Miscellaneous	1,602 9 6	
		1,602 9 6
Total ...		6,384 13 6

APPENDIX C.

The following statement shows the amount of time spent on tour :—

Dr. D. B. Spooner.

1917.	
April 1st to 29th ...	... At Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
„ 30th to June ...	... To Bankipur, for excavation at Pataliputra.
June 13th to 19th ...	... To Simla, to take over charge of the office of the Director of Archæology in India at Simla.

C. Duroiselle, Esq.

(*Officiating Superintendent.*)

June 11th to 15th ...	... From Mandalay to Calcutta, to take over charge of the offices of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, and the officer-in-charge, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
„ 21st to July 14th ...	... To Camp (Patna).
July 15th to 16th ...	... To headquarters (Calcutta) to make over charge of the office of the officer-in-charge, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
„ 19th to 20th ...	... To headquarters (Patna).
September 6th to 16th ...	... To Simla, to confer with the Director-General of Archæology in India.
„ 17th to 18th ...	... To headquarters.
October 5th to 7th ...	... To Puri, for inspection.
„ 8th to 9th ...	... To Bhubaneswar, for inspection.
„ 10th to 12th ...	... To Calcutta, for inspection.
„ 13th to 14th ...	... To headquarters.

* Includes Rs. 2,000 for furniture for the Patna Museum.

Dr. D. B. SPOONER.

1917.	
October 20th to November 4th ...	... Recess in Simla.
November 5th to 11th ...	... To Saraikala, to confer with the Director-General of Archæology in India.
„ 12th to 14th ...	... To headquarters.
„ 19th ...	... Inspection of the site in Mohalla Kadam Rasul, Patna City.
December 3rd to 4th 1918...	... Inspection of ruins at Boram, Manbhum District.
„ 5th to January ...	... To Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
1918.	
January 13th ...	... To Rajgir, for inspection.
„ 14th to 17th ...	... At Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
„ 18th to 19th ...	... To Patna, for excavation at Pataliputra.
„ 20th to 26th ...	... To Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
„ 27th to 28th ...	... To Patna, for excavation at Pataliputra.
February 4th to 6th ...	... To Muzaffarpur, to attend Sanskrit Council.
„ 7th to 8th ...	... To Patna, for excavation at Pataliputra.
„ 9th to March 4th	... To Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
March 5th to 6th ...	... To headquarters.
„ 22nd to 24th ...	... To Bargaon, for excavation at Nalanda.
„ 25th to 26th ...	... To headquarters.
„ 29th ...	... To Kumrahar for inspection.
„ 30th ...	... Ditto.

APPENDIX C.

H. PANDEY.

(Assistant Superintendent).

1917.	
April 26th to 27th ...	... To Bargaon, Patna District, to confer with the Superintendent.
May 4th to 15th ...	... In Assam for a tour of inspection.
June 13th to 17th ...	... To Calcutta to confer with the Officiating Superintendent and thence to Bodh-Gaya for inspection.
August 13th to 15th ...	... To Kalna, Burdwan District, for inspection of certain monuments.
„ 25th to 26th ...	... At Arrah, Shahabad District, for inspection.
September 21st to 25th ...	... To Belwa, Saran District, for inspection.
October 5th to 16th ...	... In the Central Provinces, for a tour of inspection.
November 7th to 12th ...	... To the Indian Museum, Calcutta.
December 3rd	... To visit newly discovered statue near Patna City and tomb of Munir-ud-doula.
„ 4th	... To Maner for inspection.
„ 7th to 17th ...	... At Bheraghat, Jubbulpur District, to supervise the work at the Chausath Yogini Temple.
„ 30th to January 1st, 1918 ...	To Chandpur near Bihar, Patna District, for inspection and thence to Bargaon to confer with the Superintendent.
1918.	
January 2nd to 4th ...	... To Burdwan for inspection of certain monuments.
„ 10th to 15th ...	... To Sassaram and Rohtas, Shahabad District, fo inspection.
ebruary 2nd to 15th ...	... At Belwa, Saran District, to supervise removal of sculptures from the mound.
March 4th to 23rd ...	... In Bengal, for a tour of inspection.

APPENDIX D.

Statemente oeenditure on Archæological Works in Assam during 1917-18.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Cachar ...	Maibong ...	Annual repairs to two inscribed stones ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Sibsagar ...	Nazira ...	Providing boundary pillars to demarcate the compound of Gargaon Palace.	69 0 0	66 4 0	
Do. ...	Sibsagar ...	Providing boundary pillars to Karanghar Palace...	28 0 0	26 8 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to monuments and antiquities ...	800 0 0	778 8 11	
Naga Hills District.	Dimapur ...	Ditto to ruins at Dimapur	320 0 0	326 14 2	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Memorials at Khanama and Sachima.	65 0 0	58 13 3	
Ditto ...	Manipur ...	Ditto to Quinton Memorial	15 0 0	14 4 4	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Durbar Hall, Coronation room, Citadel wall, Nautchghar and Yubaraja's temple.	300 0 0	308 4 4	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Sundry repairs to ditto ...	200 0 0	197 4 3	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Memorials to Dr. Brown, Mr. Heath, Captain Gordon and the infant son of Sir J. Johnston,	15 0 0	15 1 0	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to graves of Messrs. Malville and O'Brien at Mayangkhang.	15 0 0	14 14 9	
Darrang ...	Tezpur ...	Annual repairs to ruins of temples on the Bamani Hill.	57 0 0	59 0 0	
Do. ...	Bishnath ...	Annual repairs to certain monumental tombs ...	20 0 0	18 0 0	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Shillong ...	Ditto to Manipur Memorial	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Cherrapoonjee	Annual repairs to Scott's Monument	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Ditto ...	Nongkhlow...	Annual repairs to Monuments to the memory of Lieutenants Beddingfield and Burlton,	13 0 0	13 0 0	
Ditto ...	...	Annual repairs to ancient monuments and other buildings of historical interest in Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	41 0 0	41 0 0	
Goalpara ...	Dhubri ...	Annual repairs to Monument over the graves of Messrs. G. R. Geale, R. B. Dunn and E. W. George.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Do. ...	Joghigopa ...	Annual repairs to ancient tombs	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Goalpara ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Lieutenant Cresswell and three others.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Kamrup ...	Kamakhya ...	Annual repairs to Duar Garya rock inscription at the foot of the Kamakhya Hill.	15 0 0	15 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,023 13 0	

Statement of expenditure on Archæological Works in Bengal during 1917-18.

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.			
Midnapur ...	Midnapur ...	Annual repairs to Mr. John Pierce's tomb ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	Completed.
Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	Thorough repairs to Satgumbaz and Khan Jahan Ali's tomb.	14,218 0 0	5,053 0 0	Ditto in September 1917.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to Khan Jahan Ali's tomb ...	227 0 0	198 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Masjidkur ...	Ditto ditto	58 0 0	56 0 0	Ditto.
24-Parganas ...	Sunderbans...	Special repairs to Jatar Deul temple ...	2,851 0 0	940 0 0	Ditto.
Burdwan ...	Gourangpur	Annual repairs to Ichai Ghose's temple ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto.
		PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.			
Calcutta ...	Calcutta ...	Altering the inscription in the commemorative tablet affixed to premises No. 59-3, Bhowani Charan Dutta Lane.	70 0 0	61 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Repairing tombs and monuments in the north and south Park Street cemeteries.	183 0 0	186 0 0	Ditto.
		NORTHERN CIRCLE.			
Malda ...	Pandua ...	Special repairs to the cloisters of Adina Mosque ...	7,250 0 0	3,004 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Malda ...	Providing notice boards to certain ancient monuments which have been declared as protected in the Malda District.	315 0 0	107 0 0	Ditto.
		REPAIRS.			
Malda ...	Gaur ...	Annual repairs to Gunamant Mosque	64 0 0	71 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Darasbari Masjid	16 0 0	12 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Gumti Gateway	13 0 0	11 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to two stone pillars	4 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Chikka Masjid	50 0 0	39 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Pandua ...	Ditto to tower of Nima sarai ...	26 0 0	26 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ..	Gaur and Pandua.	Ditto to Archæological Buildings ...	...	155 0 0	Expenditure will be written back to respective works in the final accounts for March 1918.
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	Annual repairs to Dargah of Shah Ismail Gazi at Bara dargah.	61 0 0	65 0 0	
Ditto ...	Pandua ...	Annual repairs to Eklakhi tomb	83 0 0	86 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto to Adina Mosque	164 0 0	153 0 0	
Ditto ...	Gaur ...	Ditto to small Golden Mosque at Ferozpur	63 0 0	76 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	
Rangpur	Gaur	Ditto to Baradari Masjid	69 0 0	79 0 0	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Tantipara Masjid	31 0 0	38 0 0	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Kadam Rasul Building ...	48 0 0	34 0 0	
Ditto ...	Pandua ...	Ditto to Kutub Shahi Masjid ...	90 0 0	58 0 0	
Ditto ...	Gaur ...	Ditto to Dakhil Darwaja	40 0 0	39 0 0	
Malda ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Firoz Minar	29 0 0	19 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Kotwali Darwaja	46 0 0	16 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Lattan Masjid	48 0 0	18 0 0	
Rajshahi ...	Bagha ...	Ditto to Mosque	87 0 0	86 0 0	
Ditto ...	Kusumbha ...	Ditto to do.	92 0 0	90 0 0	Completed.
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Cemetery.	Ditto to Tomb of Kosmo de Coros ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto to Tomb of General Lloyd ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	
		EASTERN CIRCLE.			
		(Dacca Division.)			
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Ordinary repairs to Hossaini Dalan	352 0 0	341 0 0	
Do. ...	Lalbagh ...	Ditto to Tomb of Bibi Peri ...	23 0 0	23 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto to Old Fort	110 0 0	109 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto to Mosque	29 0 0	29 0 0	
Do. ...	Munshiganj	Ditto to Old Fort	17 0 0	17 0 0	
Mymensingh	Agarsindur ...	Ditto to Sadi Mosque	16 0 0	15 0 0	
Ditto ...	Astagram ...	Ditto to Kutub Mosque	18 0 0	14 0 0	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Ditto to Dewan Bazar Mosque in the Dacca College compound.	17 0 0	17 0 0	
Do. ...	Rajabari ...	Thorough repairs to Math	542 0 0	549 0 0	
		BAKARGANJ DIVISION.			
Bakarganj ...	Masjidbari ...	Repairs to Mosque	3,000 0 0	2,175 0 0	In progress. The repairs have been classed as "Original Work" being on the first taking over of the building.
		CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
Chittagong ...	Fatehpur ...	Ordinary repairs to several Mosques	30 0 0	29 2 0	Estimate sanctioned by Executive Engineer in August 1917.
		CENTRAL CIRCLE.			
Hooghly ...	Chinsura ...	Annual repairs to Cemetery (English portion) ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto (Dutch do.) ...	148 0 0	149 0 0	
Do. ...	Serampur ...	Ditto (Danish do.) ...	76 0 0	74 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Ballaipur ...	Ditto to Henry Martin's Pagoda ...	40 0 0	39 0 0	
Do. ...	Saptogram ...	Ditto to Mosque and Tomb	45 0 0	38 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	
Hooghly ...	Tribeni ...	Annual repairs to Mosque and Tomb of Zafar Khan Ghazi	75 0 0	77 0 0	
Burdwan ...	Near Sahibganj.	Ditto to Clark's temple	41 0 0	33 0 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Kalna ...	Ditto to Mosque	34 0 0	23 0 0	
Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto to mosque and tomb of Majlis Sahib	50 0 0	36 0 0	
Ditto ...	Buddipur, Kalna Subdivision.	Ditto to the ancient temples	27 0 0	19 0 0	
Ditto ...	Burdwan Town	Special repairs to Tomb of Bahram Sakka ...	290 0 0	...	In progress. Rs. 276 spent for providing railings and certain other improvements against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 290 and the work was completed.
		Ditto to tomb of Sher Afgan ...	325 0 0	25 0 0	
		Ditto to tomb of Kutub-ud-din ...	58 0 0	73 0 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Bamunarah Subdivision.	Annual repairs to Rareswar Siva Temple ...	45 0 0	45 0 0	Completed.
Birbhum ...	Suri Town ...	Ditto to Temple of Damodar at Sanatore	13 0 0	13 0 0	
Do. ...	Kenduli ...	Special repairs to temple of Radhabinode (commonly known as Jaideb).	941 0 0 17 0 0	58 0 0 17 0 0	Completed. Rupees 874 spent last year.
Bankura ...	Vishnupur ...	Special repairs to stone gateway of the Jor-Bungalow temple, Shyam Roy's temple, Madan Mohan's temple, Madan Gopal's temple, Rashmancha temple, Radha Shyam temple, Lalji's temple, Small gateway of fort, Murali Mohan's temple, Radha Binode temple, Maleshwar temple, Jora Mandir temple, Radha Govind temple, Radha Madhab temple, Kala Chanda temple, Nanda Lal temple.	4,650 0 0	1,645 0 0	Completed. Rs. 1,484 spent last year.
Do. ...	Dihar near Vishnupur.	Special repairs to Sareswar temple and Sailesvar temple.			
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Annual repairs to ditto ditto	367 0 0	379 0 0	
Do. ...	Susunia Hill	Ditto to rock inscription of Chandra Varma	17 0 0	17 0 0	
Jessore ...	Sagardari ...	Ditto to tablet of Michael Madhu Sudan Datta	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Murshidabad, about 20 miles south of Dadpur Katra.	Ditto to tomb of Mir Madan (commencement of Nawab Sirajuddaula's time).	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Do. ...	Khatra ...	Annual repairs to Tomb of Azimun-nisa Begam, daughter of Murshid Kuli Khan.	16 0 0	16 0 0	
Murshidabad	Nazimbagh ...	Ditto to Tomb of Nawab Sarfaraz Khan ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Ditto ...	Khasbagh ...	Ditto to Mausoleum of Ali Verdi Khan ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	Completed.
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto to Tomb of Seraj-ud-daulla	30 0 0	20 0 0	
Ditto ...	Rosanibagh...	Ditto to Tomb of Tajuddin ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	
Ditto ...	Jafarganj ...	Ditto to Tablet of Mir Jaffar	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Ditto ...	Kunjaghat...	Ditto to Tablet of Maharaja Nanda Kumar	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Ditto ...	Khatra ...	Ditto to Tomb and Mosque of Murshid Kuli Khan	150 0 0	145 0 0	
Ditto ...	Near Gade Railway Station.	Ditto to Kharaul Mosque	90 0 0	91 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward.	...	...	
Murshidabad...	Panchanon Tala, near Bablabona.	Annual repairs to Tomb of Burmese prince and princess.	33 0 0	29 0 0	Completed.
	Jafarganj ...	Special repairs to Dewan Khana of Mir Jafar ...	469 0 0	417 0 0	Completed preliminary repairs.
	Cossimbazar	Annual repaiars to Old Residency Burial-ground ...	37 0 0	34 0 0	Completed.
	Ditto ...	Ditto to tomb of Mary Hastings and her daughter.	8 0 0	7 0 0	Ditto.
	Kalkapur ...	Ditto do. of Daniel Vander Manzil ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto do. of Mathias Arnold Bruhl ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto do. of Johanna P. Val S. Bruhl ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto do. of Tamerus Canter Vaxber ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto do. of Gregorias Her Olofi ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto do. of John Grand Van Austin ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto to 160 tombs bearing no inscription ...	90 0 0	88 0 0	Ditto.
	Babulpur ...	Ditto to Residency Cemetery ...	176 0 0	170 0 0	Ditto.
	Berhampur ...	Ditto to monument of Henry Sherwood ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto to monument of Henry Creighton ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Jafarganj ...	Special repairs to Nizamat Tomb	1,122 0 0	1,120 0 0	Completed. Placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department by the Collector from Nizamat funds.
Nadia ...	Plassy ...	Annual repairs to New Plassy Monument ...	35 0 0	35 0 0	Completed.
Do.	Do. ...	Ditto to Pillars demarcating battle field	37 0 0	37 0 0	Ditto.
Do.	Chagdah ...	Ditto to Palpara temple ...	75 0 0	75 0 0	Ditto.
Hooghly ...	Chinsurah (Dutch portion).	Ditto to Tomb of Hyden Fulton, Dutch portion, P. W. D. No. 29. Tomb of Mary Deminer and Elizabeth Johnson, P. W. D. No. 30. Tomb of Mr. William Johnson, P. W. D. No. 31. Egbert Engil Brigat.	9 0 0	9 0 0	Ditto.
	Serampur (Danish cemetery) ...	Annual repairs to tomb of Mr. J. H. Munjir ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	Ditto.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	19,320 2 0	

Statement of expenditure on Archæological Works in the Central Provinces during 1917-18.

Drug ...	Gondai ...	Dismantling and rebuilding the Mahadeo Temple ...	7,620 6 0	6,625 0 0	Completed.
Raipur ...	Narainpur ...	Sundry repairs to Mahadeva temple ...	165 0 0	105 0 0	In progress.
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Certain improvements to the old Fort at Balapur ...	1,927 0 0	720 0 0	Completed.
Amraoti ...	Lasur ...	Making stone pillar in the Anandeswar temple ...	22 0 0	21 0 0	Ditto.
Chanda ...	Armori ...	Certain improvements to the Mahadeo temple (one triple shrine temple).	30 0 0	29 0 0	Ditto.
Nimar ...	Asirgarh ...	Repairs to the tomb of Shah Gohar ...	588 0 0	599 0 0	Completed. (Expenditure during 1917-18 amounts to Rs. 35 bringing the total to Rs. 599, work completed in 916-17.)
		Carredrover ...	...	...	

District.	Locality	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
		Brought forward ...	...	...	
Jubbulpur ...	Bheraghat ...	Providing notice board to Chowsath Jogini temple	31 0 0	31 0 0	Completed.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Providing gate to ditto ditto ...	237 0 0	227 0 0	Ditto.
Nimar ...	Burhanpur ...	Sundry repairs to Tomb of Nadir Shah ...	4,506 0 0	1,947 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Asirgarh ...	Ditto Juma Masjid in the Fort ...	3,569 0 0	469 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Burhanpur ...	Repairs to Adil Shah's Tomb	172 0 0	130 0 0	Ditto.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Repairs to Juma Masjid	235 0 0	125 0 0	Ditto.
Balaghat ...	Lanji ...	Annual repairs to Lanji Fort	...	18 0 0	...
Do. ...	Garhi ...	Ditto to Garhi Fort	...	30 0 0	...
Do. ...	Baihar ...	Ditto to Baihar Temple	...	20 0 0	...
Raipur ...	Sirpur ...	Annual repairs to Temple of Lakshman and old sites including sculptures close to the temple.	...	37 0 0	...
Do. ...	Arang ...	Annual repairs to an old ruined Jain temple ...	...	12 0 0	...
Bilaspur ...	Janjgir ...	Ditto to large Vishnu temple ...	...	7 0 0	...
Drug ...	Deo Balode ..	Ditto to Siva's temple	...	24 0 0	...
Do. ...	Dhamda ...	Ditto to Siva temple on Budha tank	...	2 0 0	...
Akola ...	Balapur ...	Ditto to Fort at Balapur	...	62 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Chhatri near the Dak Bungalow	...	2 0 0	
Buldana ...	Lonar ...	Ditto to ancient monuments ...	...	225 0 0	
Amraoti ...	Lasur ...	Ditto to Anandeswer temple ...	...	4 0 0	
Do. ...	Chikalda ...	Ditto to Gawilgarh Fort ...	...	133 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. (Cemetery.)	Ditto to Tomb of Lieutenant G. Young	...	12 0 0	
Chanda ...	Chanda ...	Ditto to Fort wall	...	450 0 0	
Do. ...	Lalpeth ...	Ditto to Lalpeth monuments consisting of the colossal stone images.	...	6 0 0	
Do. ...	Chanda ...	Annual repairs to the enclosure and building containing Gond Raja's tombs.	...	132 0 0	
Saugor ...	Eran ...	Annual repairs to ruined temple, etc.	...	87 0 0	
Do. ...	Bamoda ...	Ditto to temple	...	22 0 0	
Do. ...	Garhpahra ...	Ditto to Garhpahra Fort	...	78 0 0	
Do. ...	Rahatgarh ...	Ditto to Rahatgarh Fort	...	148 0 0	
Jubbulpur ...	Tegowa ...	Ditto to Kankali Devi temple and the ruined temple close to it.	...	6 0 0	
Betul ...	Bhensdehi ...	Annual repairs to Mahadeo temple	...	10 0 0	
Jubbulpur ...	Bilhari ...	Ditto to Vishnu Varaha temple ...	...	8 0 0	
Do. ...	Burgaon ...	Ditto to Somnath temple... ...	...	9 0 0	
Do. ...	Karanpur (Karitalai).	Ditto 8 Tumuli and a linga of Shiva, Varaha or image of Vishnu and others.	...	2 0 0	
Do. ...	Padaria ...	Annual repairs to Rupnath temple	...	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Panagarh ...	Ditto to a large effigy of Vishnu ...	...	3 0 0	
Do. ...	Nanhwara ...	Ditto to 8 stone Jain images ...	...	3 0 0	
Narsinghpur ...	Chowragarh...	Ditto to Temple in Chowragarh Fort ...	...	25 0 0	
Nimar ...	Burhanpur ...	Ditto to ancient monuments at Burhanpur	...	410 0 0	
		Carried over	...	...	

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Nimar ...	Asirgarh ...	Annual repairs to ancient monuments at Asirgarh	...	361 0 0	
Do. ...	Nimbola ...	Ditto to Colonel Fraser's tomb ...	...	35 0 0	
Hoshangabad...	Pachmarhi ...	Ditto to Caves	...	15 0 0	

Statement of Archæological Works in Bihar and Orissa.

			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh...	Annual repairs to monuments of Major Roughdedge at Hazaribagh.	16 0 0	16 0 0	
Do. ...	Chatra ...	Annual repairs to monument of Her Majesty's 35th Regiment.	10 0 0	9 0 0	
Manbhum ...	Buram ...	Petty repairs to temple at Buram	16 0 0	16 0 0	
Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	Annual repairs to the tomb of Charles Hayes ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Monghyr ...	Monghyr Fort	Ditto to tomb of Pir Shah Naffa. ...	75 0 0	71 0 0	
Do. ...	Pirpahar ...	Ditto to tomb of Miss Mary Anne Backett	13 0 0	12 0 0	
Santal Parganas	Rajmahal ...	Ditto to Jumma Musjid and bridge at Hadaf.	198 0 0	111 0 0	
Bhagalpur ...	Colgong ...	Certain improvements to the Rock Temple ...	324 0 0	43 0 0	In progress.
Patna ...	Rajgir ...	Annual repairs to Mahadeo temple at Rajgir ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Jain temple at Rajgir ...	18 0 0	17 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Maniyar Math at Rajgir ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Bihar ...	Ditto to tomb of Syed Ibrahim at Bihar	26 0 0	26 0 0	
Do. ...	Gulzarbagh ...	Ditto to Agam Kuan well	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Do. ...	Patna City ...	Ditto to tall stone shaft in the Patna City cemetery.	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Do. ...	Civil Court compound, Bankipur.	Annual repairs to Major Knox's tomb ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Champaran ...	Lauriya ...	Ditto to Asoka Pillar	30 0 0	25 0 0	
Do. ...	Gobindganj ...	Ditto to Asoka Pillar	21 0 0	12 0 0	
Do. ...	Rampurwa ...	Ditto to Asoka Pillar	50 0 0	38 0 0	
Puri ...	Puri ...	Ditto to Atharanala bridge	...	15 0 0	
Do. ...	Jogmara village (Khandagiri and Udayagiri's caves).	Ditto to Ananta Gumpha caves ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Satghara cave	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Rani Gumpha cave ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Ganesh Gumpha cave ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Hathi Gumpha cave ...	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Svargapur Gumpha cave ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Jaya Bijaya cave	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Tiger cave	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to 10 minor caves	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Akasganga and other rock tanks	6 0 0	6 0 0	
Do. ...	Bhubaneshwar	Ditto to Lalit Kunda Tank ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Sahasralinga temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Parasurameswar temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Sundry repairs to Ditto ...	376 0 0	90 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Mukteswar temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Siddheswar temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Brahmeswar temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
		Carried over ...	...	...	

District.	Locality.	Particulars of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Remarks.
		Brought forward ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	
Puri ...	Bhubaneswar	Annual repairs to Sari Deul temple No. 1 ...	25 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Sari Deul temple No. 1 ...	1,015 0 0	273 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Chitrakarini temple ...	25 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Yameswar temple	30 0 0	30 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Yameswar temple	465 0 0	100 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to Raja Rani temple	25 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Rameswar temple	25 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Bhaskareswar temple ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Maitreswar and other minor temples.	35 0 0	30 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to Maitreswar and other minor temples.	979 0 0	200 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Dhauli ...	Annual repairs to Rock Inscription	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Mahadeva temple	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Do. ...	Bhubaneswar	Ditto to Nabakeswar temple ...	67 0 0	67 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Magneswar temple... ...	11 0 0	11 0 0	
Do. ...	Khurda ...	Ditto to Monuments at Guruganj ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Jajpur Singha	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Ditto to Barabati Fort Masjid ...	142 0 0	138 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Bridges Fort gate... ...	76 0 0	68 0 0	
Puri ...	Konarak ...	Ditto to Black Pagoda	505 0 0	501 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Special repairs to ditto	2,631 0 0	2,221 0 0	
Cuttack ...	Jajpur ...	Annual repairs to ancient monuments ...	75 0 0	68 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Sundry repairs to Abu Nasir Khan's Mosque ...	295 0 0	307 0 0	
Shahabad ...	Rohtas ...	Annual repairs to Rohtas Fortress	498 0 0	480 0 0	
Do. ...	Sasaram ...	Ditto to Tomb of Alwal Khan ...	14 0 0	12 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto do. Hossain Sur Shah ...	148 0 0	118 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto do. Sher Shah ...	59 0 0	57 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto do. Salim Shah ...	20 0 0	19 0 0	
Do. ...	Chainpur ...	Ditto to Bukhtiar Khan's tomb ...	95 0 0	90 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Mundeswari temple... ...	20 0 0	19 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Katkauli Tombs	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to Buxar Tombs	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto to do. Cemetery	80 0 0	81 0 0	
Do. ...	Buxar ...	Ditto to Stud do.	15 0 0	15 0 0	
Do. ...	Shergarh ...	Ditto to Shergarh Fortress	180 0 0	178 0 0	
Do. ...	Buxar ...	Ditto to Fort and Bastion	250 0 0	253 0 0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Erecting a monument on the battlefield at Buxar ...	8,426 0 0	4,360 0 0	In progress.
Do. ...	Chainpur ...	Sundry repairs to Bukhtiar Khan's tomb ...	13,354 0 0	284 0 0	Completed.
Patna ...	Maner ...	Annual repairs to tombs of Makhdum Shah Daulat and Subadar Ibrahim Khan.	527 0 0	518 0 0	
Gaya ...	Bodh-Gaya ...	Annual repairs to Bodh-Gaya temples ...	123 0 0	120 0 0	
Do. ...	Shamshernagar	Ditto to tomb of Shamsher Khan ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	
Do. ...	Guneri ...	Ditto to Buddhist statue shed ...	20 0 0	11 0 0	
Do. ...	Ghenjan ...	Ditto ditto ditto	18 0 0	17 0 0	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	11,628 0 0	

APPENDIX E.—TREASURE TROVE.

(I) Consisting of Coins.

(A)—Bengal.

District	Locality.	No. of coins.	Metal.	Examined by—	Circumstances of find.	Classification and description.	Disposal and remarks.
Dacca ...	Rajasin ...	1	AN	...	Found by one Eashin of Talbag.	Late Gupta ...	Deposited in the Dacca Museum on loan from Government.
Murshidabad ...	Chhamugram (Thana Sagardighi).	1 14	AN AR	Lt.-Col. H. Nevill.	Found in an earthen pot by some persons digging earth, on 20th October 1917.	Muhammad bin-Tughlaq (dates ranging from 728—736A.H.). Two were coins of mixed metal of a well-known type; the rest were rupees of the Lakhnauti mint.	Acquisition recommended.
Pabna ...	Shazadpur ...	70	AR	...	Found in an earthen pot by some labourers digging earth, on 2nd January 1918.	...	(Report not yet received.)

(B)—Bihar and Orissa.

Santal Parganas	Babhangawan ...	134	AR	Mr. R. D. Banerji	Vide paragraph 4 of Report for 1916-17.	Out of 133 coins examined, 129 were coins of Shah Jahan and 4 of Shah Suja.	Sent to the Officer-in-charge, Bihar and Orissa Coin Cabinet, for deposit and distribution.
Hazaribagh ...	Tanku ...	60	AR	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 of Shah Jahan, 23 of Aurangzeb, 11 of Shah Alam, and 22 of Farrukh Siyar.	Ditto.
Muzaffarpur ...	Mohjama ...	76	AR	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	13 of Muhammad Shah, 11 of Ahmed Shah, 14 of Alamgir II, 37 of Shah Alam II, 1 of Shah Jhan III.	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hajipur ...	67	AR	Ditto ...	Not known ...	Drammas of Vigrahapaladeva.	Ditto.
Champaran ...	...	2,468	Æ	Ditto ...	.....	...	Ditto.
Santal Parganas	Thana Maheshpur.	6	?	Ditto ...	.....	...	Ditto.
Patna ...	Patna City ...	108	AR	Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle.	The wife of a fisherman, named Ram Lal, found them on the banks of the Ganges; they were actually found with one Husain Bukhsh of Gorakhpur.	Punch-marked ...	Acquired by Government under the Treasure Trove Act.
Shahabad ...	Rasulpur (Thana Sassaram).	448	AR	Mr. R. D. Banerji	Some persons found them while digging in a field.	Sher Shah ...	Sent to the Officer-in-charge, Bihar and Orissa Coin Cabinet, for deposit and distribution.
Bhagalpur ...	Bariahi (Subdivision Madhipura, Thana Bongong).	58	AR	...	The coins were discovered by some labourers digging earth in a garden belonging to Rabi Gorhi of Bongong, just beside the road from Bongong to Chandian.	...	Ditto.
Ranchi ...	Khukhra Kurha Toli (Thana Lero).	15	Billon	...	Found in a copper *diba* by one Bandhu Oraon, while ploughing his field.	Valued at Rs. 1-11-6; acquisition not recommended.	Curator, Patna Museum, for storage.
Sambalpur ...	Badtikra (Thana Rampella).	26	AR	...	Found by some persons digging earth, on 9th September 1917.	...	(Report not yet received.)

APPENDIX E—TREASURE TROVE—*concld.*

(II) Not consisting of coins.

(A)—Bengal.

District.	Locality.	Nature of find.	Weight.	Approximate value.	Circumstances of find.	Disposal and remarks.
24-Parganas ...	Budge-Budge, Calcutta Port Commissioners' land.	26 pieces of lead	About 40 mds.	About Rs. 1,200.	Certain coolies while cutting earth in the Calcutta Port Commissioners' land found them on 20th October 1917.	In custody of the Budge-Budge Police-Station.
Murshidabad ...	Chhamugram (Thana Sagardighi).	4 Gold rings ..	$2\frac{3}{16}$ tolas	...	Found in an earthen pot by certain persons digging earth on 20th October 1917.	Acquisition not recommended.
		1 piece gold ...	$2\frac{3}{8}$,,			
		1 bent silver rod.	2 ,,			
Pabna ...	Shazadpur ...	1 Gold ring ...	...	About Rs. 80.	Found in an earthen pot by certain labourers cutting earth on 2nd January 1918.	Report not received.
		1 Gold *bali* ...	...			
Dinajpur ...	Jugudal (Thana Patnitala).	Iron cannon ...	...	...	Found by one Bistoo Santal while making his house.	Made over to the Varendra Research Society for depositing in their museum at Rajshahi.

(B)—Bihar and Orissa.

Cuttack ...	Kuhuri in Thana Kendrapara.	6 pieces of gold.	2 tolas and 9 annas.	About Rs. 60	Some students of the Lower Primary School at Kuhuri found them on 5th April 1917 in an earthen pot buried under a banian tree.	Acquisition not recommended.
Bhagalpur ...	Bariahi (Thana Bongong).	Gold pieces. 3 copper pieces, 10 corals, 3 clay balls.	11 annas ..	...	Found by certain labourers while digging earth on a garden belonging to one Robi Gorhi of Bongong just beside the road from Bongong to Chandian.	
Sambalpur ...	Badtikra (Thana Rampella).	Piece of silver...	28 tolas and 11 annas.	...	Found in a brass case by some persons digging earth.	

APPENDIX F.

List of Photographs taken during the year 1917-18.

Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The negatives are all full plates.

(*Indicates half plate.)

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1470	Goalpara ...	Rangamati ...	Mosque, from north-east.
1471	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. from south-west.
1472	Kamrup ...	Kamakhya Hill...	Kamakhya temple from north-west.
1473	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Sculptures on the wall of Kamakhya temple.
1474	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Carved wooden door of Natmandir of Kamakhya temple.
1475	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kamesvara temple and part of Chhinnamasta temple.
1476	Do. ...	Gauhatti ...	Umananda temple, on Peacock Island.
1477	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rock sculptures in Urvasi Island.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1478	Kamrup ...	Gauhatti ...	Ruins on Kannachal Hill.
1479	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto another view.
1480	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sculptures lying in front of a hut near Ugratara Temple in Ujain Bazar.
1481	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ten handed Siva on a stone slab in a private residence on Hem Chandra Road.
1482	Bankura ...	Bahulara ...	Siddhesvara Temple, general view from south-east.
1483	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do., closer view from south-west.
1484	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do., (duplicate).
1485	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do., details from east.
1486	Do. ...	Do. ...	An old temple ruined by a Pipal tree.
1487	Do. ...	Dehar ...	Sallesvara temple from north-east.
1488	Do. ...	Vishnupur ...	Main gateway of the Fort, from south.
1489	Do. ...	Do. ...	Small gateway of the Fort, from south-east.
1490	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto. closer view.
1491	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalji Temple, from south-east.
1492	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto., close rview.
1493	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mahaprabhu Temple in the Fort, south-west.
1494	Do. ...	Do. ...	Madan Mohan Temple from south-west.
1495	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rasha Mancha from south-east.
1496	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jor Mandir group, from south-east.
1497	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Vinode Temple from east.
1498	Do. ...	Do. ...	Radha Vinode Temple : closer view from south-west.
1499	Do. ...	Do ...	Radha Vinode Temple, from north-east.
1500	Burdwan ...	Barakar ...	Begunia Temple, general view from south-east.
1501	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, from east showing the tile hut erected in the compound.
1502	Do. ...	Gaurangapur ...	Ichhai Ghosh's temple from north-east.
1503	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto (duplicate).
1504	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, closer view.
1505	Do. ...	Kaksa ...	Statues fixed at the entrance to tank.
1506	Do. ...	Shashpur (Kalna)	Majlis Saheb's mosque, also called Id-Bakr-id ka masjid (now used as Idgah) from east.
1507	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, another view from the east.
1508	Do. ...	Kalna ...	Tomb of Majlis Saheb, from east.
1509	Do. ...	Near Kalna ...	Ruined mosque, from north east.
1510	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto details of carvings in Mihrab.
1511	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto (closer view).
1512	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Dewan Bazar College mosque, from north-esst.
1513	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, another view.
1514	Do. ...	Do. ...	General view of Lalbagh Fort, from north-east.
1515	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto gateway and Fort, from north-west.
1516	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gateway near south-east corner of Lalbagh Fort, north-east.
1517	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto from south-west.
1518	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalbagh Fort with portion of gateway, from north-east.

Serial. No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1519	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	Gateway and Tower of Lalbagh Fort, from south-east.
1520	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalbagh Fort, view of interior, from east.
1521	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mosque in Lalbagh Fort, from east.
1522	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb of Bibi Peri in Lalbagh Fort, from north-east.
1523	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hammam in Lalbagh Fort, from south-west.
1524	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tombs of Nawab Nasrat Jung, Shamsud-daula, Nawab Ghazi-uddin Haidar and Nawab Quamral-Daula, from south-west.
1525	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto (duplicate).
1526	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satgumbaz mosque, from north-east.
1527	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto from east.
1528	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto from south-east.
1529	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto from south-west.
1530	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mausoleum opposite to Satgumbaz mosque, from south-east.
1531	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto from south.
1532	Do. ...	Manipur ...	Math, from south-west.
1533	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., another view.
1534	Do. ...	Rajabari ...	Do., from north-east.
1535	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., another view.
1536	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., from south-east.
1537	Hooghly ...	Tribeni ...	Mosque, general view from east.
1538	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb, from south-east.
1539	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inscribed slab in a wall of the mosque.
1540	Khulna ...	Ranbejoypur (Bagerhat).	Pir Ali's tomb, from south-east.
1541	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1542	Malda ...	Old Malda ...	Jami mosque, general view from north-east.
1543	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, right half from east.
1544	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, left half from east.
1545	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Katra Sarai, from north.
1546	Do. ...	Nemasarai ...	Tower, from south-east.
1547	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do., from south.
1548	Do. ...	Malda (near Peajbari).	Pillars.
1549	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto (duplicate).
1550	Do. ...	Gaur ...	Tomb in front of Tantipara Masjid, from south-east.
1551	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, from north-east.
1552	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb of Fateh Khan, from north-east.
1553	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kotwali gate, from south.
1554	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto from north-east.
1555	Do. ...	Do. ...	Baisgazi wall from south.
1556	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhita of Chand Saudagar, from east.
1557	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dhan Chak Masjid, from east.
1558	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
1559	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Bibi Masjid, from north-east.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1560	Malda ...	Gaur ...	Raj Bibi Masjid, from east.
1561	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tahkhana, general view south-east.
1562	Do. ...	Sadullapur ...	Mosque of Akhisiraj-ud-din, from east.
1563	Do, ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
1564	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
1565	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south-east.
1566	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south-west.
1567	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, general view from outside the compound.
1568	Do. ...	Pandua ...	Old bridge.
1569	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, another view.
1570	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tomb of Ala-ul-haq.
1571	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, closer view.
1572	Murshidabad ...	Murshidabad ...	Ruined gateway of the tomb of Azimun-nisa Begam, from north-east.
1573	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from west.
1574	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	General view of Azimun-nisa Begam's tomb, from east.
1575	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tomb of Azimun-nisa Begam, from north-east.
1576	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tomb of Nawab Sarfaraj Khan, from south.
1577	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south-west.
1578	Ditto ...	Kalikapur ...	Tomb of the Dutch cemetery, from north.
1579	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from east.
1580	Ditto ...	Kasimbazar ...	Tomb in the Old English cemetery, from north-east.
1581	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from east.
1582	Ditto ...	Berhampur ...	Tomb in the Residency Cemetery, from north-east.
1583	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south-west.
1584	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto from south-west.
1585	Ditto ...	Khoshabag ...	Mosque of Alivardi Khan, from north-east.
1586	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from east.
1587	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tombs of Alivardi Khan and Siraj-ud-daula, from south-east.
1588	Ditto ...	Plassey ...	New Plassey Monument, from south-east.
1589	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto, another view.
1590	Ditto ...	Faridpur ...	Tomb of Mir-Madan, from south.
1591	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, from south-east.
1592	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Tombs of Mir-Madan and Sheikh Farid, from south-east.
1593	Mymensingh ...	Masjidpara ...	Aurangzeb's mosque, from south-east.
1594	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, from south-west.
1595	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Front of Aurangzeb's mosque.
1596	Ditto ...	Agar Sindur ...	Mosque of Shah Muhammad, from west.
1597	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1598	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Front of Shah Muhammad's mosque.
1599	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, another view.
1600	Manbhum ...	Boram ...	General view of temples, from north (River side).
1601	Do. ...	Do. ...	Northern temples, north east view.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1602	Manbhum ...	Boram ...	Central temple, south view.
1603	Do. ...	Do. ...	Southernmost temple, south-east view.
1604	Do. ...	Do. ...	Image of Dasabhuja Mahishasurmardini under tree.
1605	Do. ...	Do. ...	Image of Parvati, with Kartikeya and Ganesha.
1606	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ruined temple containing one big long and four small statues, east view.
1607	Muzaffarpur ...	Basarh ...	Terracotta figurines.
1608	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
1609 to 1634*	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto.
1635	Patna ...	Maner ...	Tomb, general view from south-west.
1636	Do. ...	Do. ...	Gumti, south-east corner of tomb compound, from north-west.
1637	Do. ...	Do. ...	General view of Gumti, east of tank from south-west.
1638	Do. ...	Do. ...	Closer view of Gumti, east of tank from south-west.
1639	Do. ...	Do. ...	Broken Sardula, near an old mosque.
1640	Do. ...	Nalanda ...	Panoramic view of monastery Site No. I, from east.
1641	Do. ...	Do. ...	Site I, view looking from south.
1642	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, east corner.
1643	Do. ...	Do. ...	Standing Bronze statue.
1644	Do. ...	Do. ...	One seated Bronze Buddha statue.
1645	Do. ...	Do. ...	Standing Bronze Statue.
1646	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two Bronze statues.
1647	Do. ...	Do. ...	One seated statue.
1648	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two seated Bronze statues.
1649	Do. ...	Do. ...	One standing ditto.
1650	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
1651	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto.
1652	Do. ...	Do. ...	One seated ditto.
1653	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two seated ditto.
1654	Do. ...	Do. ...	One ditto ditto.
1655	Do. ...	Do. ...	One ditto ditto.
1656	Do. ...	Do. ...	One ditto ditto.
1657	Do. ...	Do. ...	One ditto ditto.
1658	Do. ...	Do. ...	One ditto ditto.
1659	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lower half of a standing stone figure treading on Ganesha.
1660	Do. ...	Do. ...	Stone statue representing Buddha with 5 smaller repetitions around.
1661	Do. ...	Do. ...	Stone statue of Buddha seated in Bhumisparsamudra.
1662	Do. ...	Do. ...	Stone statue of Avalokiteswara.
1663	Do. ...	Do. ...	Site III, view from east.
1664	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, closer view.
1665	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from north-west.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1666	Patna ...	Nalanda ...	Small votive stupas west of main stupa.
1667	Do. ...	Do. ...	View of wall on the north-east corner of the main stupa, before repair.
1668	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, closer view.
1669	Do. ...	Do. ...	View of the long trench from mound B looking towards south.
1670	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, looking north.
1671	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, showing small stupa with stucco figures on basement.
1672	Do. ...	Do. ...	Details of basement, north face, mound C.
1673	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, south face, ditto.
1674	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, north face, mound D.
1675	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, west face, ditto.
1676	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, south face, ditto.
1677	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, do. showing small stupa.
1678	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, ditto.
1679	Do. ...	Do. ...	Site No. 1, Row of cells at north of stairway after conservation.
1680	Do. ...	Do. ...	Site No. 1, Row of cells at south of stairway after conservation.
1681	Do. ...	Do. ...	Artificial caves in courtyard of monastery after conservation.
1682	Do. ...	Do. ...	West face of the main wall of monastery after conservation.
1683	Do. ...	Do. ...	Two parapets, one above the other, on the north-east corner of monastery.
1684	Do. ...	Do. ...	Inner face, main wall on south-east corner of verandah after conservation.
1685	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bodhisattva statue in sites in the east Verandah.
1686	Do. ...	Do. ...	Site No. III, three fragments with rows of seated Buddha and inscription below.
1687	Do. ...	Do. ...	View showing shed on the north-east corner of Vihara.
1688	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, ditto north-west.
1689	Do. ...	Do. ...	View showing north-west corner of main wall of Vihara.
1690	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tower, north-west corner of Vihara.
1691	Do. ...	Bulandibagh ...	Terracotta figurine from excavation at Bulandibagh.
1692	Do. ...	Dedarganj	Front view of Mauryan statue of female figure found at Dedarganj.
1693	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., Back view.
1694	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., Side view (right).
1695	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., Side view (left).
1696	Do. ...	Patna ...	Tomb of Nawab Munir-ud-daula Reza Quli Khan, from south-east.
1697	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do., from north-east.
1698	Do. ...	Subjibagh ...	Statue in a small temple near Adalat Ghat.
1699	Shahabad	Arrah ...	Arrah House from south-east.
1700	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from north-east.
1701	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from south-west.
1702	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto, from west.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1703	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	Old gun in the Arrah House.
1704	Do. ...	Rohtas Hill ...	General view of Palace from south-east.
1705	Do. ...	Ditto ...	South gate of Palace compound from south.
1706	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Inscription on the south gate.
1707	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Elephant gate of Palace.
1708	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gateway front of Baradari from south.
1709	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Balcony behind Throne Room showing broken stone.
1710	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Soldiers' barrack, interior.
1711	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Rohitasva temple, showing carvings on door frame.
1712	Do. ...	Sasaram ...	South gate of Husain Sur Shah's tomb from south.
1713	Do. ...	Do. ...	North gate of ditto ditto from north-west.
1714	Do. ...	Do. ...	East gate of ditto ditto from south-east.
1715	Saran ...	Belwa ...	General view of Bhairosthan or Belwa mound.
1716	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, another view.
1717	Do. ...	Do. ...	Vishnu statue *in situ*, closer view.
1718	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, distant view.
1719	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto ditto, during removal.
1720	Puri ...	Bhubanesvara ...	Sisiresvara temple, in the courtyard of Vetal Deul.
1721	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, back view.
1722	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, showing decorative work of the Jagmohan.
1723	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
1724	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Sari Deul, showing Jagmohan.
1725	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bhaskaresvara temple, general view.
1726	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, details of decorative work at back.
1727	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Satrughna temple, front view.
1728	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Rameśvara, detail of right wing.
1729	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, detail of left wing.
1730	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ruined temple adjoining and in the courtyard of the Uttaresvara temple.
1731	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Uttaresvara temple, general view.
1732	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ananta Vasudeva temple, general view.
1733	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto details of the right wing.
1734	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, details of Jagmohan left wing.
1735	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, ditto right wing.
1736	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kedaresvara temple, general view.
1737	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, details of the decorative work at the back.
1738	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Vetal Deul, general view.
1739	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, details of decorative work at the back.
1740	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Somesvara temple, general view from a distance.
1741	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, closer view.
1742	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kapilesvara temple, front view.
1743	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
1744	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Kainchi temple, just across from Chitrakarini.
1745	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nabakesvara temple, general view from east.
1746	Do. ...	...	Ditto ditto, from south-west.

Serial No.	District.	Locality.	Subject.
1747	Puri ...	Bhubanesvara ...	Navakesvara temple, general view from north-east showing restoration.
1748	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Chitrakarini temple, side view showing spire and Jagmohan.
1749	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto front view.
1750	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bhimnath temple, front view.
1751	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Papanasini Tank, with Lingaraja temple at a distance.
1752	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bindusarobar tank.
1753	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Bakasura temple or Bukharesvara from south-west.
1754	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Maitresvara temple, showing Jagmohan.
1755	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, showing Jagmohan dismantled.
1756	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, another view.
1757	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Yamesvara temple, north face showing broken portion.
1758	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Sabaresvara temple, front view.
1759	Do. ...	Khandagiri ...	Ananta Gumpha, detail of a frieze representing Surya.
1760	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, representing Lakshmi.
1761	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, interior.
1762	Do. ...	Kanarak ...	Detail of panel representing elephant and giraffe, south face Black Pagoda.
1763	Do. ...	Do. ...	Museum shed, general view.
1764	Do ...	Do. ...	Ditto, interior.
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
546c	Jubbulpur ...	Bheraghat ...	Chausath-yogini temple, sculptures after removal of recent restorations.
547c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
548c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Upper portion of inscribed Kushan sculpture near Dhuan Dhar.
549c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lower portion of inscribed Kushan sculpture near Dhuan Dhar.
550c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Inscribed Kushan sculpture in jungle near Garraghati.
551c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
552c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Upper portion of seated statue of Bodhisatva ? inscribed.
553c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lower portion of ditto ditto.
554c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto, closer view.
555c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sculptures in Gauri Shankar temple in Chausat-yogini compound.
556c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Surya inside sanctum of Gauri Shankar temple in Chausath-yogini compound.
557c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganesha, ditto ditto.
558c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Vishnu and Lakshmi on Garuda, ditto ditto.
559c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Inscribed statue of Vishnu and Lakshmi on Garuda, ditto.
560c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dhuan Dhar (waterfall).
561	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The Narmada opposite Dâk Bungalow.
562c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Svargadvara (Narmada).
563c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, another view.
564c	Nimar ...	Burhanpore ...	Bibi Masjid, view of front from north-east.
565c	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, showing modern restoration.
566c	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nadir Shah's tomb, showing recent repairs from south-west.
567c	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Tombs of Nadir Shah and Adil Shah from south-west.
568c	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Shah Nawaz Khan's tomb from south-west.
569c	Saugor ...	Khimlasa ...	Inscribed Sati stone.
570c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, lying on the ground.
571c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
572c	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Inscribed stone in the Fort.

APPENDIX G.

List of Drawings finished during the year 1917-18.

133. Cross-section through main wall, south verandah, and a room on south in oldest monastery site No. 1, looking west.

135. Elevation of the stucco mouldings and figures on the third (inner) structure at site No. 3, Nalanda.

136. Elevation of the stucco faced stupa inside two brick sasings at site No. 3.

137. Plan and cross-section of the eastern one of the two brick built "Caves" in court-yard of monastery, at site No. 1, Nalanda.

List of Drawings plotted and finished during the year 1917-18.

138. Survey plan of Bhairosthan mound at Belwa.

139. Detail plan of Bhairosthan mound at Belwa.

134. Plan of excavations at Nalanda (Site No. 3) Vihara (in progress).

Drawing plotted during the year 1917-18.

140. Plan of excavations at Nalanda, extending north from site No. 3 comprising the four stupa mounds and intervening space.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
EASTERN CIRCLE

FOR

1917-18.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART II

Notes on places visited by the Superintendent.

Bhuvanesvara:—On inspecting the temples at Bhuvanesvara between the 5th and the 9th May 1918, I was gratified to find that as a whole the Protected Monuments seem to be in a sound condition, and to be neat and well looked after. Certain works, mostly of a minor nature, which were recommended by Mr. Blakiston in November 1914, are now being carried out, and it is anticipated that by the end of March 1919 the Protected Monuments at this important centre will be in order. There are, however, a few instances of less careful work than could be wished for, and these may call for correction at a later date; but as several separate estimates are now in hand it seems best not to issue any detailed instructions in regard to this further work at the present time. It will consist in shaping certain individual repair stones more accurately to the original contours, and perhaps in changing particular blocks which in colour appear ill-chosen for the positions they occupy. All of these proposed works are of a petty nature, and none are specially urgent. It is, however, desirable that the attention of the officer in charge of the present work should be drawn to the necessity of making the joints of his new masonry correspond exactly with those of the original, and in general to the need of following his instructions accurately. In certain recent work at the Nabakesvara temple, in the jungle north-west of the Rajarani temple, for example, although the Conservation Note drawn by Mr. Blakiston on the 12th November 1914, stated particularly that in repairing the top of the *sikhara* on the north side the work "should be very carefully done, and new stone work must be an exact replica of the old," no attempt has been made to give effect to these instructions so far as the very simple ornament of the original is concerned. The joints of the new masonry are admirable. But whereas the original work shows a horizontal banding, the new is quite plain, with the effect of vertical banding at the recessed angle. It is true that no further sculptural restorations are desired at Bhuvanesvara; far too much of this was carried out in earlier years, and now calls for corrections. But where a pattern is of a simple geometric kind, or where as here we are concerned only with simple mouldings and the like, plain stones are a mistake, and the contrast between the vertical banding of the new work and the horizontal banding of the old is unfortunate, unless it is intended to dress the stones to the desired pattern where they are. In any case the break has been thoroughly repaired and decay effectually arrested. But there seems no sufficient reason why simple work of this kind should not be done exactly right. Again in the case of the main entrance to the Sari Deul, where the tops of the jambs have been built up to support the lintel, there has been a certain amount of mortar smearing which is as unnecessary as it is unsightly. The contractor who is carrying out the new work is (I am told) the same individual who has in the past done so much good and careful work here. The success or failure of the new would therefore seem to depend primarily upon the care and attention of the supervising officer in the local Department of Public Works, and it is hoped that his responsibility may be made clear to him.

EXCAVATIONS AT NALANDA, 1917-18.

Exploration.

Nalanda.—At the southern monastery at Nalanda, now denominated Site I, most of the additional clearance effected this year was outside the main walls. Thus the great bank of earth rising from the fields on the east and forming the eastern slope of the mound was cut through from the top and cleared away from the east wall down to a depth of several feet below the highest point of standing masonry, and the floor of the cutting so made was then levelled as a temporary roadway along this side of the monument. The same procedure was followed also on the southern side, but here it was carried further than on the east. That is to say, the cutting was made wider than in the former instance, and when the general level, a little below the tops of the monastery wall, was cleared, a large buttress was outlined in the centre of the south wall, with others at the corners, east and west, and at intermediate points and subsequent deepening was restricted to the areas intervening between these buttresses. In this way a sufficient number of strong supports were left in the

enveloping soil as the digging proceeded to act as support to the masonry of the great southern wall, in case it proved to be bulged or otherwise weakened, as the work advanced; while a passage-way along this side of the monastery was also produced on the level of the deepening excavation. The work is still in progress, and a good deal of further clearance will be necessary before thesouth wall is set finally free. But before any much increased depth is attained, permanent arrangements for drainage may prove to be unavoidable, both here and on the west, where in the year under review a beginning was made with the clearance of the southern half of the main facade. As all of this work was extramural, and seldom carried down to the final ground level, finds were of course few and isolated. The lower depths may or may not yield more.

Inside this monastery perhaps more attention was given to conservation this year than to further excavation; although the measures taken for the safeguarding of the remains during the previous monsoon had proved adequate for the time being. Further clearance was, however, effected to the northern half of the lower verandah on the east side, and to something like one half of the north verandah, beginning at the eastern end. In the preceding year this particular verandah, the fourth from the top, had appeared to be that of the original or oldest monastery on this site, with three later ones in successive ruins above it. A pit sunk in the south-east corner of this lowermost verandah this year, however, disclosed a still lower pavement five feet six inches lower down still, so that the successive existence of at least five monasteries on this one site can now be postulated confidently. It remains to be seen whether we can make any effective approach later on to this fifth or earliest structure, if indeed even it is the earliest. So far as our digging permitted us to judge (we were stopped finally by the accumulation of sub-soil water), we did not even eventually get down into virgin soil, as stray potsherds were met with all along. These are naturally, not necessarily, evidence for any structural remains lower down, but they at least witness to occupation of some kind, and thus leave the possibility open of our finding ultimately a sixth or older structure still.

However that may be, it is now clear that what has hitherto seemed our oldest monastery here, is itself secondary at least, and it was to the verandah of this particular structure that this year's clearance related. In the previous season we had found that this level was the richest of all those so far tapped in antiquarian finds, and the hope we had entertained of getting increased material from an extended clearance was fully realised. As was recorded last season, the centre of the east side on this level was given over to a chapel, once containing a large seated Buddha in stucco, of which only one damaged knee now exists. In front of this was a slight raised platform, extending naturally into the verandah at this point. It was just to the north of this platform that we found this year the broken wreckage of a large and originally fine sculptural group consisting of two standing Bodhisatva figures with the usual smaller attendants. The main figures are seriously broken, and both lack their heads; but the attendants are well preserved. All in all, it is clear that these were originally, like the fragments found further to the south, of very good artistic quality. They are of decided interest and value, even in their shattered condition. But it is a pity indeed that such thoroughgoing ruin should have overwhelmed them. However, it is probably to their fracture that we owe their presence here at all at the present time, since it is clear that all complete statues were removed from this building before it was abandoned.

A little farther north along this same east verandah we came upon a singular mass of terracotta plaques or sealings of a type new to us at this site so far. Very long and narrow, with pointed ends, they bear in general something of a canoe shape. The middle area is taken up with a lofty pointed open chapel, with a Buddha figure seated inside, while some legend (presumably the creed) in small *aksharas* occurs below. So far as was observed, every single one of all the many baskets-full of these terracottas which we recovered at this spot was broken across at the point of this writing or just above it. But from the multitudinous fragments it is readily possible to piece together innumerable examples complete even to the surmounting *hti*, which is fashioned out of a separate disc of clay with scalloped edge.

It will not be necessary in these pages to detail at any great length the various individual finds met with, but it is worthy of record that on getting into the northern verandah, after turning the north-east corner under a later and very well-built drain, we came upon a surprising number of metal images on stands, of various sizes. Some of these are small and seemingly (in their corroded state) of merely ordinary type; others are larger and more elaborate. The latter are in some instances inscribed, and when finally cleaned and treated by Mr. Sana Ullah, the Archæological Chemist at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, give promise of considerable interest. In their present condition nothing beyond preliminary study of them is possible.

Among the most notable finds in this north verandah, however, were two or three large masses of what can only be interpreted at present as shirts of mail or chain armour, now all fused by corrosion into separate solid masses. When I describe these finds as chain armour, I am obviously making only a provisional guess; but the multitude of small rings appearing in the mass leave no other suggestion possible at present. In the abstract, nothing more unlikely as a find in a Buddhist monastery than chain armour could easily be imagined, but it seems possible that the associated finds both confirm this initial suspicion and tend also to shed light on the problem as a whole. These associated finds are fragments of a wide band or bandolier in copper (or bronze) with *repoussé* ornament, together with bits of a decorative scabbard. As the metal is thin and very ornate, it appears that these accoutrements (if such they are) were of an ornamental or ceremonial nature, rather than serious equipment; and they suggest, cumulatively, that some statue of the royal founder of this monastery may have stood originally near the findspot, and have worn this panoply. It is manifest that this is only a very tentative explanation, which subsequent research may negative. But no other explanation of so singular a find has yet occurred to me.

SITE No. III.

Site III is the tall stupa mound west and a little south of the monastery described above. In the previous year we had cleared a portion of the north side of this great mound, and had determined that there are at least three successive integuments of masonry, the oldest or innermost of which is still covered with a rather remarkably well-preserved stucco ornament, including several Buddha figures with attendants. This year the clearance was extended around the north-west angle and to the west side of the main monument, which was set free as far as the south-west corner. The latest or outer integument here bears a terraced form, and is in places badly ruined. Whether this should be repaired, or whether it is here that we should finally try to penetrate to the inner structures, can only be determined after the whole main monument has been cleared on all four sides, and we can see definitely where penetration would involve least damage. Obviously the innermost stucco-coated building is both the oldest and the most important of the three so far determined. Whether it is the oldest at this site or not, we do no know. But although we naturally desire to set as large a portion of this inner stupa, free as can be compassed, it is at the same time essential that only a minimum of disturbance should occur to the later extensions. To guarantee the right procedure in so complicated a case, the first desideratum is to remove the enveloping earth on all sides. Then we can see exactly what the condition of the latest monument is in all its parts, and can avail ourselves of possible gaps here and there to approach the inner ones. The work is one of peculiar fascination, but rapid progress is not advisable. So far as the main stupas are concerned, the successive rebuildings have naturally and necessarily taken the form of outer integuments, so that, if I may so speak, the stratification of these several stages, is best shown in the horizontal plane. Excavation in the courtyards north and west however has disclosed a considerable number of small stupas clustering around the main central edifice in the usual way, but with, of course, a stratification running vertically. The west side of the great stupa is quite a mass of these little stupas, sometimes three on one and the same spot, one above another, with also evidence for a fourth or superimposed stratum of presumably very late date indeed. Over a considerable tract a late pavement has been

laid which is now met with close beneath the modern surface, but which runs right across some of the little stupas on the upper level. A low foundation wall skirting the eastern edge of this platform or pavement but not in exact alignment with it presented the curious feature of having been built so as to conceal certain stone images. The explanation is not yet clear. On opening one of the smaller stupas near this position, however, yet other sculptures were found, in stucco as a medium, in a fractured condition, but seemingly carefully placed as though interred. Generally speaking, though, the sculptural finds made in the course of this preliminary clearance around the great stupa at Site No. III have been disappointingly few. Apart from the large standing image of Padmapani found *in situ* in its detached shrine on the north-east of the main stupa (as described in last year's Report), the most important fragments are two parts of a small stone stupa base, decorated with rows of small seated Buddhas, and with a lengthy and well incised metrical inscription along the bottom. These pieces recovered on the west side of the great stupa, correspond with a similar piece found the previous year, on the north-east; but while two of these three fragments fit together, the third does not, and it is clear that the base as a whole will require several more fragments before it is complete. Even the inscription, unfortunately, is incomplete at present, but it mentions one Sridharagupta as an old man, and gives promise of considerable interest when the missing fragments shall be found.

VISITORS.

Nalanda was honoured in the season under review by visits from His Honour Sir Edward Gait, the Hanourable Mr. LeMesurier, and Sir John Marshall, among others. The last named, very greatly to our satisfaction and encouragement, gave us special grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,000, which unexpected assistance enabled us to extend the work very considerably in the month of March, when otherwise it would have had to be closed. In applying these funds, I decided on a somewhat bolder measure than the previous ones, and took a trench from the topmost point of our southern stupa at Site III straight away north crossing the central point of each stupa mound in succession to the extreme northern limits of the most northerly high mound of all. This great trench had a total length from south to north of some 1,500 feet, and ultimately a width of 35 feet. It crosses four great stupas, counting that at Site III, and all the intervening tracts between them. The one next north to Site III is the stupa dug by Mr. Broadley, and here the masonry is found to have suffered very heavily, and much of the superstructure to have toppled over. The next to it is not so high, and has presented no very special features so far. But the one on the extreme north is of surprising interest and promise. The present trench, of course, has only laid bare a section of the outermost face. What may lurk within we cannot judge. But even this outermost face shows a varied pattern in ornamental brick work, different on each of the four sides of the stupa, which indicates with sufficient clearness the exceptional nature and importance of this monument. Its complete clearance and excavation will be a work of signal fascination.

In the tracts intervening between these several stupas, innumerable lesser structures came to light, even at the shallow depth which alone was attempted this year. Many of these are little stupas of the usual type. Others are the bases of larger detached shrines; and yet others await their final explanation. Near the southern end of the new trench, however, we were lucky enough to recover a very splendid stone statue of Avalokitesvara, in excellent condition, which is one of the distinct gems of our collection here so far.

Another sculptural find which ought to be mentioned in this Report is the small fragment No. 61 from Site III, found in the square I 7 d-2, 4′ 9″ deep, at the northern end of the group of little stupas on the west side of this southern stupa. This bit is the lower half of a stone statuette, $3\frac{3}{4}$″ high at present. It shows the lower portion of some goddess, facing, but striding out toward the proper left, with her left foot trampling triumphantly upon the prostrate figure of Ganesa! A small attendant on the right of the goddess holds what may be the handle of an umbrella, while that portion of the back-

ground which appears above Ganesa is decorated with conventional flames. None of the arms nor yet the attributes of the goddess are preserved, but they would seem to have been upraised in hostile attitude and presumably bore weapons. What the significance of this figure is, I cannot say. So far as I have been able to ascertain, from the documents accessible to me, the only divine figure in the Buddhist pantheon which is distinguished by the prostrate form of Ganesa as a *Lakshana* is Mahakala, the patron deity of Mongolia in the sixteenth century! In the case of our fragment we are clearly concerned with a goddess, and I at first thought of some Sakti of Mahakala in consequence. No evidence for any such female form of this particular Buddhist deity has been found, however, and I am in complete doubt what the statuette may really represent, in consequence. If it is by any chance a Sakti of Mahakala it would seem as though the antiquity of this divinity is considerably greater than we have realised hitherto. But further evidence is required before certainty can be attained. So far as my enquiries have at present gone, no counterpart to our present fragment is known. If any one reading this report can adduce one, or in other ways shed light upon the interesting problem, I shall esteem it a favour if he will communicate with me.

D. B. SPOONER.

Epigraphical notes on Nalanda finds.

The inscribed seals and other epigraphical records recovered by Dr. Spooner from the ruins at Nalanda are of considerable interest and a preliminary account of some of more important ones, found last year occurs on pages 42-43 of the Report for 1916-17. As some more material has come to light during the year under review and as some interesting points have been settled constituting an advance over the tentative readings published then, Dr. Spooner has allowed me to publish these brief notes along with his account of the excavations at Nalanda.

(1) One of the most important plaques discovered in the north-west verandah of monastery No. 1, belongs to the Emperor Harsha of Kanauj. Last year a fragmentary plaque, preserving almost the same portions of the writing though in worse condition, was noticed by Dr. Spooner on page 43 of his report. This year, a similar fragment turned up from almost the same corner of the excavated buildings. Comparing the two together, we read—

1. ..... ya(p) u tra.....
2. ..... Śri-Yaśomatyām-utpannah parama-s(su) gat-
3. ..... ṭṭāraka-mahārājādhirāja-śri-Rā(jya) vardhana
4. ..... rama-bhaṭṭārikā-mahādevī-Sri-Yaś'o (ma)tī de
5. ..... ma-Māheśvarah Mahesvara iva sarvva-
6. ..... ttaraka-maharajadhiraja-sri-Harshah.

The wording of the plaque shows a close similarity to that of the Sonpat seal of Harsha (*vide* Fleet: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicorum*, Volume III, page 231 and plate) though there are differences such as "Harshah" for "Harshavarddhanah" and so forth.

(2) Next in interest are two seals of the Maukhari Kings, one of which was noticed by Dr. Spooner in last year's report. The device on the top of the seal is well-moulded bull walking to left, with an attendant on either side. Only two lines of the writing below are preserved, but they together with the device above, leave no room for doubt that the seal was issued by some Mukhari prince, probably Sarvavaraman, with whose seal from Asirgarh (*vide* Fleet: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicorum*, Volume III, page 220 and plate) the present specimen tallies in every particular. The reading is:—

1·1. ..... partap-anurag opanat-anya-raja varnn-asrama-vyavasthapana-pravritta-

1·2. ..... [raja] *Harivarmá* tasya puttras-tat-pad-anudhyato Jaya-

King Harivarman and queen Jayasvamini are the earliest names in the Mukhari genealogy, but as the record does not stop with them, the name of the prince remains uncertain.

(3) In another seal the upper half containing the device, as also the lower right quadrant with about half the writing is lost, but part of the royal name is fortunately preserved. It reads:—

1·1. varnn-asrama-dharmma-vidah-sva-

1·2. ramjita-prakṛiteh [1*] sr-Isana-(varmma-nripate)

1·3. r-jjayati jagat-pritaye la [kshmih].

In the second line, the lacunæ can be very easily supplied after *Sr-Isana*, as the metre and sense can excellently fit together, if we take the lost part as *varmma nripate*. Is-anavarman, the Maukhari prince is already known from inscriptions (*vide* Fleet G. I., page 220ff). The legend on the seal, consisting of a single verse in the Arya metre, can be translated as:—

"Victorious is the royal splendour of the king Isanavarmman, conducive (as it is) to the pleasure of the world, by reasons of his knowing the duties attaching to the (different) castes and stages (of life), and by reason of his pleasing the subjects".

(4) Another fragmentary seal introduces us to a hitherto unknown genealogy, with names ending in *varman*. The letters are very clear and appear to belong to the beginning of the eighth century A. D. The reading is :—

1. ..... varma Sr[i]-Yajn(n) avatya [m] Sri
2. ..... tayam Sri-Narayanavarma Sri
3. ..... tyam Sri-Chandramukhavarma Sri-ko
4. ..... rma tena Sri-Nayanasobhayam
5. ..... (la)kshmyam Sri-Supratishthita
6. ..... [shka] ravarm-eti.

The names Naryanavarman, Chandramukhavarman, Supratishthita (varman) and (Pu) shkaravarman, as also Yajnavati and Nayanasobha are not known so far to belong to any North Indian dynasty of the late Gupta period. Apparently the seal ends with the name shkarvarman, and was most probably issued by a prince named Pushkaravarman. The absence of any regal titles indicates that the family was one of petty chiefs.

(5) Another interesting plaque is the one referred to by Dr. Spooner at the bottom of page 42 of the Report for 1916-17. It was broken vertically into two halves and the left half only was recovered. The device on the top must have been Vishnu seated on Garuda, of which only two hands of Vishnu holding *Gada* (mace) and *Sankha* ? (conch) and one of the wings and paws of Garuda are preserved. The writing below consisted of 9 lines. It begins in the same way as the Maukhari seals, but the very first royal name is different, and the subsquent genealogy, though more or less unintelligible, leaves no doubt that we have here a dynasty, distinct from the Guptas and Maukharis, but holding a paramount position, as the repeated use of the epithets *Maharajadhiraja* and *mahadevi* shows. It is hoped that more material from Nalanda will in time clear the mystery in which the royal line referred to in the present plaque is shrouded. For the present, a rough transcript is tentatively published here, to serve as a basis for further investigations.

(1) 1. ..... (chatu)s-samudr-atikkranta-kirtteh-pra
(1) 2. ..... (varnn-a) srama-vyavathapana-pravritta-chakkra.....
(1) 3. ..... harah Sri-maharaja Lavvana (?) pu[tr]...
(1) 4. ..... gavato maharajadhiraja-sri (t ?).....
(1) 5. ..... d-anudhyatah sri-devyam Vittachcha (or vva ? de)
(1) 6. ..... [ga]va ..... haraja-sri-Jara (v ?) .....
(1) 7. ..... sri-devyam Melyarade (do ?).....
(1) 8. ..... vato maharajadhiraja...
(1) 9. ..... putras-tat-pa .....

Another seal has a very clear impression in high relief. The device at the top consists of a deity, seated cross-legged on a lotus-seat with a rather protuberent abdomen, heavy ear-rings, and holding an auspicious jar in left hand. The sun and moon are represented on either side. The inscription below, separated by two horizontal lines from the device, consists of two lines in characters of about the seventh century A. D :—

(1) 1. Nallabhavatak-agrahar-esa (?)
(1) 2. Srimat-traividyasya.

Trans : Of the illustrious one, well-versed in the three lores (Vedas), the master of the agrahara (settlement bestowed in perpetuity on Brahmans) Nallabha-vataka.

K. N. Dikshit.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

1917-18.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PART II.

PART II.

Notes on places visited by the Assistant Superintendent.

ASSAM.

GOALPARA DISTRICT.

Rangamati.—This village of Rangamati (=coloured clay) is to be distinguished from two other places (in Bengal) bearing the same name; one being the town of Rangamati in the Murshidabad District, and the other the village headquarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is situated at 26° 19′ N. and 90° 36′ E. in the Gauripur Estate (Goalpara District) in the midst of a thick jungle of *sal* trees. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, during the wars between the Ahoms and the Emperor of Delhi, Rangamati was the headquarters of the Mughal Faujdar. But in spite of its political and strategical importance the place appears to have never been archæologically of any consequence. The relics of its past are very few and almost insignificant, consisting of a mosque, an Idgah, and a stone enclosure.

The mosque, which is the most important of these remains, stands on the top of a high hill in the midst of a level piece of ground and occupies a commanding position overlooking the valley. The platform on which it is built, measures 96 feet long by 74 feet wide, with 34 feet of it in front of the mosque which is 68 feet in length by 28 feet in breadth, and about 32 feet high. It is an ordinary structure of brick coated with plaster, with three domes, four minerats at the four corners and four smaller ones marking the central portion of the mosque.

In front of it, for the ablution of the faithful, lies a small shallow tank, 17′ 8″ square, which was filled with water from the well, a few steps to the south-east. According to an inscription in Persian, which is not traceable now, the mosque was built in 1100 Hijri during the reign of the Emperor Alamgir. Architecturally, the mosque is of very little interest, and but for the paucity of the remains of antiquity in this locality, it would have been better to leave it alone.

I visited Rangamati on the 7th May 1917, being requested by the Assam Administration to report as to the advisability or otherwise of bringing the mosque under the operations of the Ancient Monuments Act and to advise about the repairs that may be needed. On my recommendation the mosque has now been declared a protected monument (*vide* Assam Administration Education Department Notification No. 7577-E., dated the 9th October 1917) and the customary agreement with its owner, the Raja of Gauripur whose liberality in the matter of preserving the monument in the fact deserves every encouragement, will, it is presumed, be entered into in the usual course.

The repairs that I recommended are embodied in my conservation note dated the 20th July 1917; but as it was not forwarded to the Assam Administration until April 1918, nothing apparently has been done in this direction as yet.

During the earthquake of 1897 this building suffered serious damage. The minarets at the four corners fell down, and the buttresses at the back which supported the two miniature minarets on the two sides of the central portion also collapsed. This damage was subsequently made good with modern bricks. The repairs were carried out in 1908 from funds raised by the local Muhammadans and supplemented by a grant from the Raja of Gauripur. But the work was very badly done, due no doubt to the absence of skilled supervision and some minor new features were added to the structure. In my conservation note detailed instructions are given for repairs to this building and when these are executed the monument will have been given a long lease of life.

KAMRUP DISTRICT.

Gauhati, Kamakhya.—The temple of Kamakhya, as it now stands, hardly differs from the ordinary modern Assamese temples in point of style and appearance. The oldest portion of it which can be seen from outside is the basement, perhaps the only portion that had survived the ravages of the

fanatical Kalapahar (1553 A.D.) when the temple was restored in 1565 A.D. (Saka 1643) by Sukladhvaja, the brother of the Koch King Nar Narayan. But the temple has a much older history. Visva Singh (*asc.* 1515 A.D.), the first Koch King who adopted Hinduism as his religion, is said to have "rediscovered" the site of Kamakhya, having excavated a mound on the Nilachal hill, and to have "rebuilt" the temple. But tradition carries the construction of the original shrine many centuries earlier, in the Epic period, and ascribes the first erection to Narakasura, a contemporary of the Pandavas and Krishna.

Apart from this legend, there is another fact which points to the antiquity of this place. It is this that Kamakhya is the principal centre of the Tantric cult in Assam, and pilgrims from other parts of India have been visiting the place from very early times. This, however, does not necessarily imply the existence of a temple on the site of the present Kamakhya shrine. But from an examination of the interior I am led to believe that the lower portion of the sanctum at least, is very old. It consists of a square chamber excavated out of the solid rock. (The Sikhara is undoubtedly a recent construction.) The principal object of worship in the sanctum is a hole in the rock floor said to measure one cubit in length and 12 finger-breadths (9 inches) in width with water constantly oozing of it.* This is always kept covered with cloth and can be seen by none but an orthodox Hindu. The offerings are placed over the cloth and the darkness of the interior remains almost unaffected by the tiny little lamp which is kept burning during the period of worship. There are a few pieces of dressed stone inserted, most probably by way of repairs in the rocky portion of the walls of this sanctum. The floor of the ante-chamber is on a level many feet higher than that of the sanctum to which it leads through a flight of steps. The image of Durga, mentioned by Dr. Bloch on page 17 of his Report for 1902-03, is in this ante-chamber, as also the images of Nara Narayan and Sukladhvaja who rebuilt the fallen portion of the temple. The remains of the structure which was then erected can still be seen in this anteroom which consists of a square chamber, with a low roof supported on square pillars of plain design.

This room is also very dark and nothing can be seen without the help of a lamp. So far as I could examine it in the dim light of a small clay lamp neither the walls nor the ceiling appeared to contain any carvings except a few images of Durga, Ganga (?) the Koch King and his brother, referred to above.

The temple is kept in good order by the local Pujaries and no action on the part of Government is needed.

Gauhati Town.—There are many very interesting sculptures in the vicinity of the Ugratara temple in Ujan Bazar. Some of these are lying on one side of the Hem Chandra Road, on the side of some Siva temple which has now disappeared, and a very fine sculptured slab with a relief repersenting Siva with ten arms in the centre, is lying within the compound of an Assamese gentleman. All these sculptures having suffered more or less from the hands of iconoclasts are no longer worshipped and could conveniently be removed to some place where they would be more accessible to students and visitors. The President of the Kamarupa Anusandhana Samiti, in whose company I visited these sculptures, gave me to understand that his Society was taking steps to collect all these and similar other loose sculptures together in its own rooms. Though not used for worship, these relics of a former civilization are apt to remain concealed or to be used for secular purposes by careless or ignorant people if left as they are, and the sooner they are removed to a safe place the better.

Gauhati, Kannachal.—I visited Kannachal (*-Kanvachala*), a hill in the vicinity of Gauhati on the 10th May 1917. The Kamarupa Anusandhana Samiti had done some excavation on the hilltop and two lingas *in situ* one broken *linga*, one broken *yoni*, some dressed stones with holes for clamps, and a number of bricks of various dimensions are the objects that were then brought to light. These point to the existence, in the past, of a temple or a group of small shrines dedicated to Siva. The *lingas* and the dressed stones

*NOTE.—According to Yoginitantra, the Kalika purana gives the measures as 12 finger-breadths in width and 21 finger-breadths in length.

above mentioned do not appear to be very old, and I think, they do not go back earlier than the seventeenth century or even later. In my inspection note dated the 31st July 1917, I have recommended that the mound be declared protected and placed in class III to prevent the site being destroyed by misguided treasure-seekers or vandals.

Gauhati, Umanand.—The island of Umanand is situated in front of the local courts at Gauhati between the two arms of the Brahmaputra. The temple of Umanand is a modern building, although it stands on the site of an older structure. The sanctum, as in the case of the Kamakhya temple, is sunk in the rock and the principal object of worship is a *linga*. I visited the temple on the 10th May 1917 and found it in perfect order.

Gauhati, Urvasi Island.—There are some interesting carvings on the rock and a few inscriptions which are partly obliterated owing to the action of the Brahmaputra in which the island remains submerged during the rains. These carvings include the representations of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, of Surya, Ganesa, etc. On the flat portion of the rock behind these can be seen the grooves which were cut in order to receive the foundations of the structure that was intended to be built on this spot, although, perhaps, none was ever actually erected.

On the occasion of my visit (10th May 1917) it was reported that some contractors had applied for a lease to blast the rocks for road-metal and building material. In my Inspection Note dated the 31st July 1917, I have recommended these rocks to be declared protected and placed in class III, to prevent injury to these remains at the hands of man and have also suggested making casts of the reliefs and inscriptions for preservation in some museum, for sooner or later the river is sure to wash away and obliterate the sculptures as well as the records engraved on the rocks.

NAGA-HILLS DISTRICT.

Dimapur.—The ruins at Dimapur have been described by Dr. Bloch in the Director-General's Annual Report for 1906-07 (pages 19-22) and the Annual Report of the Eastern Circle for 1902-03 (pages 21-22). The most important of these are the three groups of stone columns of peculiar shape and design unlike anything found in any other part of India and the eastern gateway of the Old City in their immediate vicinity. These remains have been properly conserved—the fallen columns have been set up in their original positions as far as possible and the gateway has been repaired; wire-fencing has been erected round the columns and the area is kept free from vegetation which grows rather over luxuriantly all over this old capital of the Kacharis.

The exact nature of these monuments has not yet been ascertained. Dr. Bloch offered the suggestion that they were memorials put up in honour of some great men or events or commemorating some meritorious acts. Since then, no discovery has been made to throw fresh light on the question. But I was informed by the Public Works Department Sub-overseer who accompanied me to the monuments in May 1917, that the Chief Engineer of Assam had done some digging below the foundations of three of the columns, some two months previously; but no information could be obtained as to the discoveries made on that occassion.

BENGAL.

BURDWAN DISTRICT.

Kalna.—I visited Kalna on the 14th August 1917 at the request of the Officiating Director-General of Archæology who asked for a report as to the correctness of certain remarks made in an article entitled "The Antiquities of Kalna" published in *Bengal Past and Present* (Volume XIV, Part I, Serial No. 27, January—March, 1917). The remarks made by the author of the article were found to be altogether unfounded and unjustifiable as will be apparent from an examination of the photographs taken on the occasion of my visit (Nos. 1506-07-08-09-10-11 of Appendix G to this report). Thes

buildings are in such an advanced stage of decay that any measures of conservation beyond the removal of debris and jungle from certain parts is not justifiable and this opinion was expressed as long ago as 1904 by Dr. Bloch in his report for the year 1903-04 (Part II, page 4) and has been endorsed by Dr. Spooner (Annual Report, Eastern Circle, 1910-11, page 34), Mr. Blakiston and myself. There has been some confusion lately as regards the identity of these monuments and the following information is offered in the hope that it may help to settle this point. The monument entered in the List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal (page 8) as number 16 is a mosque, also called by some Id-Bakrid mosque and at present serves the purpose only of an Idgah. There is a small brick structure in front of it which looks like a platform for calling to prayers. This is alleged by some to be the tomb of Majlis Saheb. The name given in the list is, therefore, misleading; for although pilgrims still frequent the place their number is reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Kalna to be "not large" and the monument which is more generally known as Majlis Saheb's tomb is the one where a fair is annually held and which is the property of the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan. This monument is the No. 18 of the List and there is no mosque in its neighbourhood although one is said to have stood there formerly but no traces of it now remain. A few modern huts erected in the compound probably by the Burdwan Raj people distinguish this monument from the mosque No. 19 of the list which might have been mistaken for a tomb on account of its high walls and the enormous size of the central dome before the pillars in front of the prayer niche (the central one of which is finely carved) were exposed by clearing the debris that had accumulated there.

Burdwan.—*Tombs of Sher Afghan, Bahram Sakka and Kutubuddin*:—I visited these monuments on the 3rd January 1918 immediately before the expected visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal at the request of the Executive Engineer to advise about the petty repairs that were being executed on that occasion. On the whole, these monuments are kept in good order.

Begania.—About a mile from the Barakar Railway station and to the north of the Grand Trunk road is a group of four small temples built of stone whose brinjal-like appearance is responsible for the name now given to the place (Begania from *Began*-brinjal). According to an inscription in one of the temples the earliest date for the consecration of the idol in it appears to be Saka 1382 (equivalent to 1460 A. C., and the later part of the same inscription records a second consecration in Saka 1768 (1846 A. C.). The repairs to this group of monuments have been executed by the Maharaja Bahadur of Cossimbazar, the owner, from time to time—the latest having been carried out in 1916, at a cost of Rs. 1,392. But the work is not altogether unobjectionable from an archæological point of view, and the present condition of the compound is far from satisfactory. I took notes on the occasion of my visit (11th March 1918) and these have been forwarded to the Superintendent.

Bamunarah.—The Radhesvara temple at Bamunarah in the Asansol Subdivision of the Burdwan District was first visited by the late Dr. T. Bloch in 1904 who did not consider it of sufficient historical or archæological interest for repairing it at the expense of Government. But in 1912 the local people started repairing the temple and applied to the Director-General for financial assistance from Government. On the recommendation of Mr. Blakiston the temple was declared a protected monument and a sum of Rs. 1,200 was spent (during 1914-15) on completing the repairs already commenced by the local people with the aid of subscriptions. The building is now maintained by Government. A few small measures that are needed have been included in the notes I forwarded to the Superintendent after my visit to the temple in March 1918.

Gaurangpur.—The temple popularly known as Ichai Ghose's temple, stands in the middle of a thick jungle on the banks of the Ajaya river, in the vicinity of the village of Gaurangpur. This monument has been described by Mr. Blakiston in the Annual Report of the Eastern Circle for 1914-15 (page 65). The height of the temple is about 60 feet. The present entrance is

undoubtedly modern ; what the old entrance was like can be conjectured from the miniature representation of the temple which is employed to adorn the Sikhara. The whole building must originally have been coated with plaster which still adheres in places and in which the sculptures in the niches on the four sides of the Sikhara were no doubt finished. Mr. Blakiston thought the domed portion on the top of the Sikhara was modern, but this estimate is proved to be erroneous by the existence of the iron rod which originally supported the usual *amalaka, kalasa* and *pallava* on the top of the dome. That such a finial crowned this structure is further proved by its miniature model referred to above. The deities represented in the sculptures in the niches on the outside of the Sikhara would point to the temple being Saivite ; but there is now no object of worship left in the shrine itself. The monument was declared protected in 1915 and some small repairs were executed to it before my visit in March 1918. An estimate amounting to Rs. 984 has since been sanctioned by the Archæological Department (July 1918) which includes all the repairs needed at this place.

Kaksa.—Kaksa is a village in the Asansol Subdivision of the Burdwan District and is situated quite close to Panagar station on the East Indian Railway. Tradition connects this place with the Sadgopa dynasty of Gopbhum and the remains of a fort and a mosque existed until recent years. Now no trace of the fort remains and the site said to be that of the mosque is so insignificant as to make it highly doubtful if any such structure ever stood at the place. In the tank, however, which is considered to be very old, Hindu sculptures are said to be found from time to time and the two figures of Surya now fixed in the gateway to the ghat leading down the tank are said to have been so found.

BANKURA DISTRICT.

Vishnupur.—The supervision of the repairs at Vishnupur has not been quite satisfactory and as such the execution of the conservation measures recommended by the Archæological Department has not been altogether unobjectionable. This was alluded to in my report for the previous year and was particularly emphasised in the Inspection and Conservation Note which I drew up after my visit to the monuments in March 1917.

At the instance of Mr. Blakiston two sub-overseers were selected for being trained in conservation work in the Presidency of Bengal, one of these was the sub-overseer who was engaged in carrying out the repairs at Vishnupur in 1913. Owing to Mr. Blakiston's absence from this circle and certain other reasons no further advance could be made in the matter of training this overseer. But even that experience and aptitude for which he had been selected for conservation were lost to the monuments by his subsequent transfer from Vishnupur and the repairs were entrusted into the hands of a comparatively new man whose complete ignorance of the principles of conservation should not be wondered at. It was with a view to effect some improvement in this state of affairs that I visited Vishnupur in March 1918. I was directed by the Superintendent to go round the monuments with the Sub-overseer especially selected for conservation in this part of Bengal and to give him an idea of what was really needed in conservation. As some work was reported to be still in progress at Vishnupur this arrangement was expected to meet with success. But on my arrival I was informed that the said Overseer had taken leave and was not available for Vishnupur. Though disappointed so far, I took the opportunity of my visit for drawing up detailed notes in connexion with the repairs to the monuments at this place and at Dihar and these have been forwarded to the Superintendent who has now taken over direct charge of conservation, for necessary action.

Bahulara.—The village of Bahulara is situated some 3½ miles to the north of Ondal, a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in the District of Bankura. The ancient remains at this place consist of a ruined temple and some tanks in its immediate vicinity. The temple is situated on a mound about 15 feet high and about 100 feet square and is the only structure now standing. But traces of some other buildings can also be seen. One of these is the small

temple, now entirely destroyed by a tree near the western extremity of the mound. The heaps of brick-bats immediately in front of the temple are possibly the remains of some structure which stood here. The site of a cook-shed and of quarters for itinerant Sadhus is also pointed out by the local *Pujaris* to the south of the main temple. The principal object of worship in the shrine of this temple is a *linga* of grey sand-stone and besides this there are three more *lingas* on the mound—two in front of the temple and one a little to the north-west—which are probably still *in situ* and over which other structures may have been erected originally. Inside the shrine are also placed and worshipped the images of Ganesa and of Mahisha-mardini with ten arms and a Jaina statue of Parsvanatha.

The temple is constructed entirely of bricks and the decorative feature are also worked in the same material. Originally however the whole structure was coated with plaster and colour may have been employed for its further embellishment; but of the former only a few traces now remain while the latter has disappeared altogether. The figure sculptures are restricted to a few panels only at the back and on the two sides. The top of the Sikhara has disappeared but an idea of what it must have been originally like can be had from the miniature representation of the temple used to decorate its sides—a device very common in edifices of this style.

The present height of the temple is 2½ times its width and the building is impressive even in ruins on account of its mass, its graceful proportions, and the elegance of its sculptural decorations.

The walls of the temple are very thick and the original entrance which I think consisted of an opening similar to that of the Shadesvara temple at Dihar (Annual Report, Eastern Circle, 1910-11, p. 39) was altered in recent years to form an arch.

This structure has now been recommended to be declared a protected monument by the Superintendent to whom I sent my notes on the temple and the repairs that it requires.

HOOGLY DISTRICT.

Tribeni.—I visited Tribeni in order to have some estampages prepared of the Moslem inscriptions at this place for the Government Epigraphist. On the occasion of my visit I was informed of the discovery of the remains of an old structure in a mound close to the river bank, over which a large banyan tree is standing. The remains which have hitherto been brought to light point to the original structure being mainly of bricks with stone slabs in the plinth which were probably taken from some older structure. The *chunam* floor and the modelling of the bricks for ornamental portions of the edifice would indicate that the building was not altogether insignificant; although its date cannot be determined at present; the little work that has been done hitherto is due to the enthusiasm of a local zamindar.

MALDA DISTRICT.

Gaur and Panduah.—The ancient remains at this place have received the continued attention of the Department which they fully deserve and the repairs executed under the local overseer are generally satisfactory. I took some notes on the occasion of my visit which have been forwarded to the Superintendent.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

AYA DISTRICT.

Bodh Gaya.—Bodh Gaya is a place of surpassing interest to the student of Buddhism as well as of Indian archæology. The monuments at this place range in date from the earliest times of which any remains are extant in the country; and although the most important of these have been described elaborately by many distinguished writers the locality still awaits systematic exploration to yield its buried treasures. Reports of sculptures and antiquities from the locality being sold to pilgrims and visitors by various people are not infrequent. Steps have been taken in the past to prevent such traffic and

an overseer with a staff of a few chaukidars is stationed there for the purpose. But it appears that more vigilance is needed on the part of these people to ensure complete safety to the monuments and antiquities in their charge. On the occasion of my visit I noticed small mischief of various descriptions and the attention of the local Public Works Department officer was drawn thereto.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

Arrah.—The little house which afforded shelter to the European residents of Arrah during the troublous day of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 and which was so gallantly defended is a monument of considerable interest to the student of the British period of Indian history. It is a small two-storied building, originally a billiard room—which was converted into a "fortress" by its owner at the revolt of the Sepoy regiments at Dinapore. In 1903, a tablet with an inscription recording the defence of the house and the names of the defenders was erected by Lord Curzon and another tablet commemorating the visit of His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor George V on the 17th December 1911 is also affixed in one of the halls. It was declared protected under the Ancient Monuments Act in 1916; but apparently continued in a state of comparative neglect until the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa in 1917. After this visit an estimate for special repairs was prepared by the Public Works Department. On the occassion of my visit, on 25th August 1917, to examine the estimate on the spot the building was used in a way which was altogether unsatisfactory. Broken furniture and empty packing cases were stacked in some of the rooms, while some were used for storing coal, and others again were the resort of cattle. The estimate was returned for revision with instructions to limit it to such repairs only as were essential for the preservation of the structure and not to include any items calculated to renovate or "improve" any portion of it for secular purposes. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 3,005 has now received the approval of the Archæological Department and work is expected to be taken in hand during the current year.

Sassaram.—I visited Sassaram in January 1918. The monuments at this place are fairly well preserved. Some leakage was reported on the occasion of my visit in the dome of Hasan Sur Shah's tomb and the tell-tales fixed on some of the cracks in Sher Shah's tomb were found to have broken. On the basis of my information the Superintendent wrote to the Executive Engineer of Arrah, who wrote back to say that the building was in sound condition and the cracks are being carefully watched.

The Asoka inscription on the Chandan Shahid Hill has now been declared a protected monument and some attention is needed to prevent the rush of water towards the rock bearing the inscription far up the hill. The tomb of Chandan Shahid has long been known to stand on the remains of an ancient structure but the inscription of Asoka was all that could be definitely styled to be Buddhistic on this hill. On the occasion of my visit I noticed a broken umbrella now called by the Muslim keepers of the shrine, Chandan Shahid's shield, which points to the existence of some Buddhist shrine on the hill. Is it not possible that the umbrella crowned the chaitya (stupa) over which Chandan Shahid's tomb was afterwards built?

Rohtas.—I paid a visit to the monuments within the enclosure of the famous hill fortress of Rohtas in January 1918 in order to examine an estimate for certain repairs to one of the minor structures near the Rajghat. This building is in a very dilapidated condition so much so that any measures of conservation, except at a very considerable and prohibitive cost, are not expected to arrest its further decay. There are other monuments even within the fort area and at other places in the province which deserve the attention of Government before funds could be made available for such an insignificant building. I have drawn up a note for certain repairs which I considered necessary to the monuments at Rohtas which will be submitted to Government when printed.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Chandpur.—Chandpur is a small village near Bihar and is situated some 5 miles to the north of it. I visited this place on the 31st December 1917, being asked by the Government of Bihar and Orissa for a report on the archæological or architectural value of the Khanqah at this place for which its Sajjad had made an application to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad for a grant. The Khanqah is a ruined enclosure containing on a low platform in the middle, four modern looking graves of (1) Makhdum Farid Tabala Bux, (2) his father, Hazarat Makhdum Ibrahim, (3) his brother, Hazarat Moin-uddin and (4) of Hazarat Makhdum Nasiruddin, a son of (3) besides a few insignificant graves. The compound wall of the Khanqah which was built of Lahuri bricks is badly in ruins. On the southern side, this wall is comparatively intact and stands to a height of about 6 feet from the present ground level. Near the north-east corner of the compound and immediately outside it, stands a small mosque, built some 20 years ago. An old inscription slab of black stone with two lines of writing in Tughra character evidently from an older structure is built into the back wall of this mosque. There are a few fragments of black stone columns, lintels, and door posts lying near the Khanqah. These are of no value. An *Urs* is held on the 6th of Jamad-ussani when people of the town and the neighbouring villages gather and lasts for a day. Nothing is known about the saint whose grave is situated in this Khanqah beyond the fact that his name is placed 12th in the Chishtia Sijra (list of saints of the Chisti branch) which the present Sajjad Nashin who claims direct descent from the saint, distributes among his followers. Government were advised not to spend any money for the repairs of this Khanqah.

Maner.—The monuments at this place have been kept in good order and do not call for any remarks. It has already been known that the Bari Dargah at Maner occupies the site of an older Hindu temple—the only remnant of which above ground is the sculpture of the lion and the elephant near its northern gate. This lion was knocked down by some iconoclasts and my attention was drawn to it by Principal V. H. Jackson of the Patna College, in September 1917. On my recommendation the Government of Bihar and Orissa approved an estimate amounting to Rs. 35 for re-setting the lion in its position and issued orders for the immediate commencement of the work. In the statement of archæological work during 1917-18, received from the Public Works Depart- Department, however, this item is not mentioned as having been completed—nor even to be in progress, and I therefore went to Maner on 26th September 1918 to ascertain if the lion was still in the same forgotten condition in which it was in September 1917. I found the lion to have been refixed in its position but the work done by the Public Works Department is not altogether unobjectionable. A wall, coated with cement, has been built immediately below the stomach of the lion and cement has been spread over the joints between the broken portions of the sculpture. This should have been avoided; and, if not impossible, the wall should be removed and all cement spreading over the stone should be scraped off taking care that no damage to or disfigurement of the monument in question is caused thereby. If the wall is an actual necessity, the cement coating should be toned down to match with the colour of the stone.

SARAN DISTRICT.

Belwa.—I visited Belwa twice during the year under review, once in September 1917, and again in February 1918. My first visit was only to see the site where it was proposed to make some trial excavations for which the Maharaja Bahadur of Hathwa had offered a sum of Rs. 3,000. This work was at first proposed to be taken in hand in the autumn of 1917. The Assistant Superintendent having no tents for himself has to depend upon the convenience of the Superintendent for his camping requisites, and as the work at Belwa would have certainly required my remaining in camp for a number of weeks and as no tents could be spared from Bargaon where excavations were proposed to be commenced earlier than at first intended owing to the expected visit of the Director-General, there was no alternative but to postpone the trial diggings at Belwa until such time as better facilities could be secured. But the sculptures already above ground which were recommended by Dr. Spoon

to be brought to the Patna Museum could not be left there indefinitely, and I visited Belwa in February 1918 to supervise their removal. As the main statue was partly buried in the ground, the work necessitated a little digging, in the course of which two more sculptures—one of Surya and the other of Siva of the same technique as the first known one of Vishnu, but unfortunately both partially damaged—were recovered. As this digging forms part of the work which is to be undertaken at Belwa, an account of it together with a description of the finds made will be given in its appropriate place in the report of excavations. All these sculptures have now been brought to the Patna Museum. As the necessary arrangements for camping at Belwa cannot possibly be made before the middle of January 1919 the actual excavation cannot be taken up earlier.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

JUBBULPUR DISTRICT.

Bheraghat.—The Chausath Yogini Temple at Bheraghat has been described by Dr. Bloch in his Annual Report for 1907-08 (pp. 14-22) and in the Director-General's Annual Report for 1903-4 (p. 58) and it was on his recommendation that the work of re-setting the broken fragments of the images in their original positions was taken up. This work turned out to be very unsatisfactory on account of the uncouth restorations of the missing limbs of those figure in soap-stone and Dr. Spooner recommended their demolition in September 1916. I visited Bheraghat on the 6th October 1917 while the work of removing these restorations was in progress. Fortunately my visit was early enough to save the sculptures from further damage which was sure to occur if the Executive Engineer had not, on my advice, stopped the work until arrangements could be made for proper and competent supervision. I prepared a note on the subject, but on the advice of the Superintendent this note was not issued as it was decided that I should supervise this important work myself. With this object in view I visited Bheraghat again in December 1917 and remained there for 15 days, during which time the most important part of the programme, namely, removing the recent restorations, etc., was completed. In this connection I think it necessary to remark that the restorations were so badly done that the sculptures have to a certain extent suffered although it is gratifying to note that no further injury was caused during the demolition which I supervised. But it would have been far better if the sculptures had been left in the condition in which Dr. Bloch found them and described them than to have attempted a restoration which has resulted in their disfigurement.

Garha.—It was in 1911 that Mr. Blakiston recommended certain repairs to the Panch Math group of temples at this place. But nothing was done before my visit in October 1917 and I understand nothing has been done since. The repairs which Mr. Blakiston advised are not calculated to be expensive; but during the present financial stringency I think it would be better to leave these temples alone while more important monuments stand in greater need of conservation.

H. PANDAY.

B. & O.G.P. (P. A. & E.) No. 72—583—6-2-1919—T. W. L

(SUPPLEMENT)

ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY, EASTERN CIRCLE,

FOR

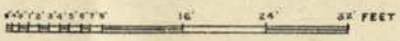
1918-19.

BOMBAY BRANCH

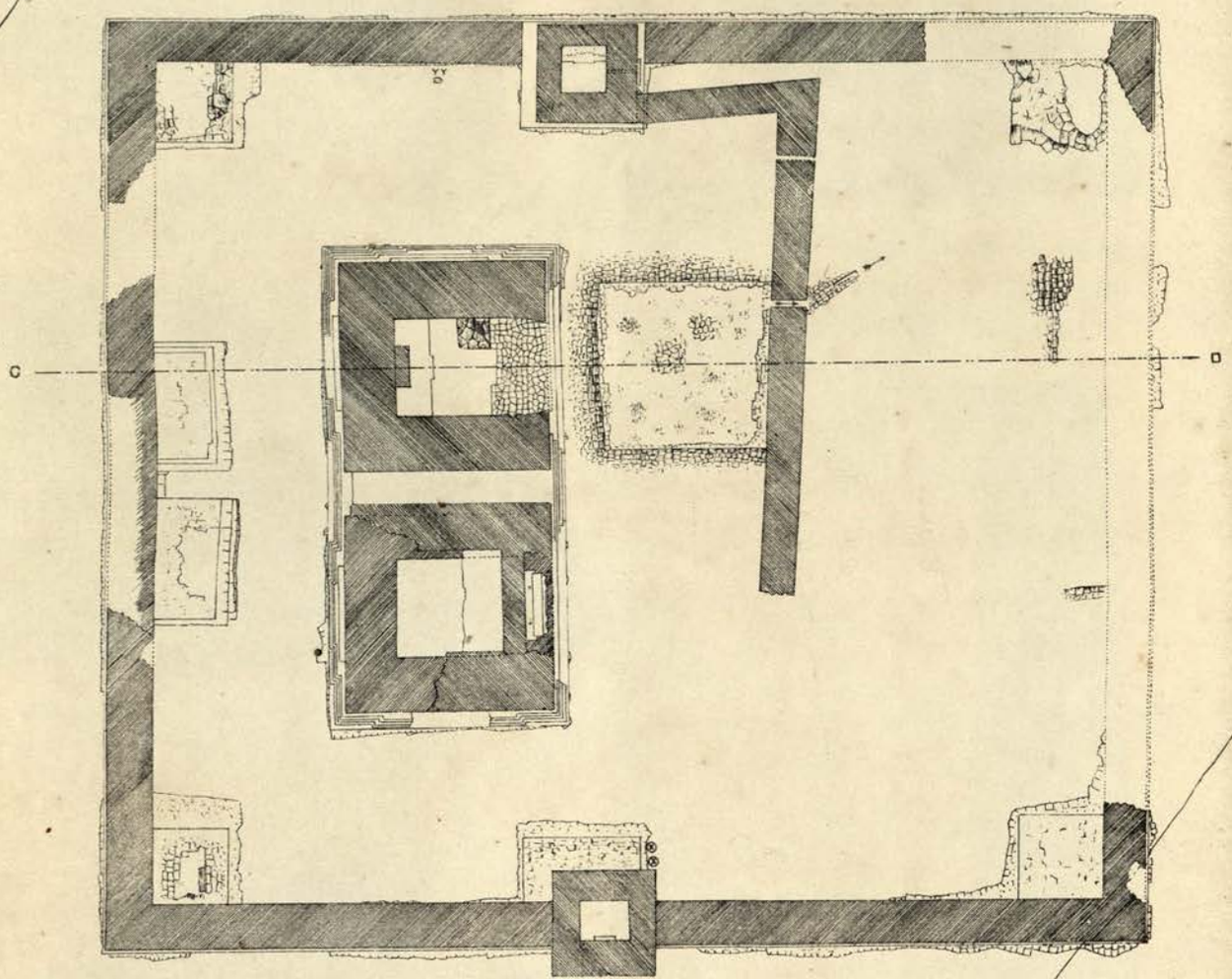
OF THE

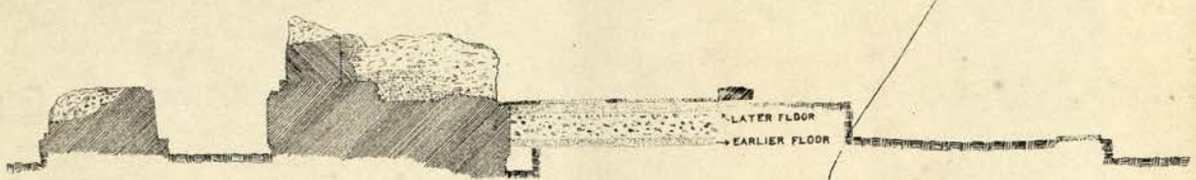
Royal Asiatic Society.

EXCAVATIONS AT BEI WA
TEMPLE AT BHAIROSTHAN.



SCALE OF FEET





REFERENCES.

- EARLIER WALLS.
- LATER WALLS.
- XX BRONZE STATUETTES.
- YY VISHNU STATUE.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

on 24 February, 2020

a. Head of Mauryan lion from Masārh.

d. Fragment of inscribed Kushān railing from Jharna near Hājipur.

b. Fragment of abacus of Mauryan column, from Masārh.

c. Inscribed Sunga column at Rajāsan.

c. Mauryan bull. Capital from Salempur.

Photo-engraved & printed at the Offices of the Survey of India, Calcutta, 1920.